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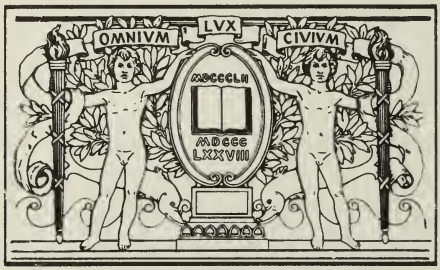

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OFFICIAL REPORTS

OF THE

TOWN OF BRIGHTON,

FOR THE

Year ending January 31, 1870.

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BOSTON:
ROCKWELL & CHURCHILL, PRINTERS,
122 WASHINGTON STREET.
1870.

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OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON

REPORT

OF THE

AUDITING COMMITTEE.

The Auditors chosen at the Annual Town Meeting, in March, 1869, have attended to the duty assigned them, and herewith submit the various official reports of the town, for the year ending January 31, 1870.

The Auditors have examined the accounts of the Town Treasurer, and find them correctly kept and properly vouched, and a balance remaining in the treasury of $529.86.

Your Committee would particularly commend the efficient manner of collecting the taxes for the past year, and would award much credit to William F. Bennett, Collector, for establishing a valuable precedent.

An estimate of necessary appropriations for the ensuing year has been carefully prepared and appended herewith. The amount, though large, is considered necessary for the requirements of the town. The appropriation for the Holton Library has been increased for the purpose of publishing a catalogue, and the additional amount for the Cemetery will be required for a new fence on the southerly side. Five thousand dollars have been

recommended for a contingent fund, and five thousand dollars to reduce the town debt, which has increased quite rapidly during the past few years.

Respectfully submitted,

F. LYMAN WINSHIP,
GEORGE W. WARREN,
J. P. C. WINSHIP,
} *Auditors.*

BRIGHTON, Feb., 1870.

ESTIMATES FOR 1870.

	Expenditures for 1869.	Estimates for 1870.
Salaries for Teachers	$14,378 70	$14,000
Fuel for Schools		1,200
Incidentals for Schools	2,532 85	2,600
Bridges	2,052 97	2,500
Highways	9,377 08	8,000
Fire Department	998 51	1,000
Poor	2,747 84	2,500
Salaries of Town Officers	2,580 00	2,700
Interest	6,067 83	6,200
Printing	976 00	800
Police	2,338 27	2,500
Cemetery	436 71	1,000
Holton Library	258 59	1,000
Gas and Lighting	1,205 15	1,200
Notes Payable		5,000
Miscellaneous	2,935 94	2,500
Contingent Fund		5,000
	$8,886 44	$59,700

TREASURER'S REPORT

OF THE

EXPENDITURES AND RECEIPTS

OF THE

TOWN OF BRIGHTON,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JANUARY 31, 1870.

Amount brought forward,		$12,733 21

PRIMARY NO. 5.

Miss Charlotte Adams, Principal,	$450 00	
Miss Emma P. Dana, Assistant,	375 00	
M. L. Smith, $23\frac{7}{20}$ tons of coal,	210 55	
		1,035 55

PRIMARY NO. 6.

Miss Alice A. Swett,	$452 50	
M. L. Smith, 16 tons of coal,	144 00	
Aiken & Woodward, 28 baskets of charcoal,	13 44	
		609 94
		$14,378 70

INCIDENTALS FOR SCHOOLS.

APPROPRIATION, $3,500 00.

EXPENDITURE, $2,532 85.

Incidentals, stationery, pens, ink, etc., for School Committee,		$17 62

HIGH SCHOOL.

Alfred J. Needham, materials and labor, furnished at sundry times,	$74 40	
W. O. Haskell, chairs and settees in 1867,	156 38	
William C. Johnston, care of building in 1868–69,	171 53	
Maybery & Eagleson, iron pipe, funnel, repairing locks, labor on water pipe, etc.,	37 52	
H. B. & W. O. Chamberlain, chemicals and chemical apparatus in 1868–9 and 1869–70,	49 97	
Amounts carried forward,	$489 80	$17 62

Amounts brought forward,	$489 80	$17 62
Edmond Meighan, care of building, sifting ashes, etc.,	93 82	
W. C. Allen, coal screen, floor brushes, window brushes, etc.,	30 93	
Hiram Cushman, expressage,	27 70	
Sundry persons, repairing pump, clock, window shades, for labor furnished and miscellaneous articles, as per vouchers,	66 90	
Sundry persons, books, charts, and stationery,	23 77	
		732 92

BENNETT GRAMMAR.

Alfred J. Needham, building platform and desk, furnishing locks, staples, and other materials, and labor,	$92 86	
W. O. Haskell, erasers, settees, chairs, and other furniture in 1867,	63 50	
William C. Johnston, care of building in 1868 and 1869,	121 53	
Edmond Meighan, sifting ashes, cleaning and care of building,	93 80	
Maybery & Eagleson, iron pipe, linings for furnaces, and repairing,	53 68	
James A. Cogswell, water for schools,	24 00	
Henry Cabot, planting shade trees,	22 00	
Sundry persons, for books, charts, school record and stationery,	55 27	
Sundry persons, setting glass, repairing window shades, and miscellaneous articles,	33 57	
		560 21

HARVARD GRAMMAR.

Patrick Darcy, building fires and sweeping,	$78 00	
Samuel Davis Jr., building fence around school-house,	67 41	
Amounts carried forward,	$145 41	$1,310 75

Amounts brought forward,	$145 41	$1,310 75
E. M. Abbott, lumber,	25 79	
Oliver Ditson & Co., hire of pianoforte,	21 00	
A. M. McPhail, piano-stool and cover,	13 00	
James Taudy, painting, and materials furnished,	28 40	
Patrick Carley, building fires,	21 00	
Sundry persons, for furnace grate, setting glass, repairing, and materials furnished, and miscellaneous articles,	90 24	
Sundry persons, books, and stationery,	45 52	
		390 36

PRIMARY NO. 1.

W. O. Haskell, six Primary single sets charts, (1867)	$21 00	
Joseph Blevins, slating, cement, and labor on building,	26 43	
Sundry persons, books for poor children, school tablets, and miscellaneous articles,	16 21	
		63 64

PRIMARY NO. 2.

E. O. Kimball, making fires and sweeping,	$61 50	
Mayberry & Eagleson, coal-hods, funnel, cleaning stoves, etc.,	20 05	
Sundry persons, repairs upon building, and materials furnished,	37 43	
Sundry persons, books, stationery, and miscellaneous articles,	15 54	
		134 52

PRIMARY NO. 3.

Thomas Hurly, building fires, sweeping, and shavings,	$69 61	
W. O. Haskell, desk in 1867,	10 00	
Sundry persons, books, stationery, and miscellaneous articles,	12 51	
		92 12
Amount carried forward,		$1,991 39

Amount brought forward,		$1,991 39

PRIMARY NO. 4.

Emma L. Waugh, salary for January, 1869,	$34 17	
W. O. Haskell, Intermediate single sets, erasers, desks, chairs and cushions,	291 17	
William C. Johnston, care of room and building,	21 52	
Sundry persons, tablets, books, stationery, etc.,	11 29	
		358 15

PRIMARY NO. 5.

William C. Johnston, care of building, May 1868, to May 1869,	$50 00	
George A. Walker, furnace grate and bar, labor, etc.,	12 55	
Sundry persons, repairing, and miscellaneous articles furnished,	19 80	
Sundry persons, books, stationery, and school tablets,	10 29	
		92 64

PRIMARY NO. 6.

Walter H. Billings, care of building, and miscellaneous articles,	$57 97	
Maybery & Eagleson, smoke pipe, furnace lining, etc.,	19 95	
Sundry persons, books, stationery, and repairing clock,	12 75	
		90 67
		2,532 85

ALTERATION OF PRIMARY SCHOOL BUILDING NO. 3.

Joseph C. Wadleigh, making alteration,	$2,325 00
George F. Fuller, drawing plans for alteration,	75 00
	$2,400 00

BRIDGES.

APPROPRIATION, $2,500 00.
EXPENDITURE, $2,052 97.

Granville Fuller & Son, lumber,	$669 92	
Chauncey Page & Co., " River St. bridge at Cambridgeport line,	119 38	
W. S. Blanchard & Co., lumber, River St. bridge at Cambridgeport line,	203 00	
Maynard & Pattee, lumber,	18 33	
James McClellan, hoisting Harvard St. Draw,	410 92	
E. W. Cutter, " draws on River and Cambridge Sts.,	409 75	
Granville Fuller & Son, hoisting draw on River St. at Watertown line,	10 50	
Joseph C. Wadleigh, labor and materials on River St. Bridge,	107 21	
W. D. Bickford, damage to Schooner Conservative,	53 78	
D. U. Chamberlain, nails and spikes,	13 03	
Sundry persons, repairing draws, carting lumber, and miscellaneous articles furnished,	37 15	
		$2,052 97

SUPPORT OF POOR.

APPROPRIATION, $2,500 00.
EXPENDITURE, $2,747 74.

Alice McGee, for the support of Patrick McGee,	$235 00	
Catherine Murphy, house-rent for Mrs. Ann McGee, and board of Joseph Davis,	46 00	
Worcester Lunatic Hospital, board of Delia Parkinson and Patrick Norton,	167 50	
Amount carried forward,	$448 50	

Amount brought forward,		$6,821 88
HARVARD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.		
Mr. Guilford D. Bigelow, Principal,	$1,525 00	
Miss Ellen Child, Assistant,	500 00	
Miss Carrie L. Colby, "	400 00	
Mr. C. E. Whiting, music teacher,	44 45	
M. L. Smith, 22 tons of coal,	201 80	
Holmes & Rugg, 4 tons of coal,	36 40	
Aiken & Woodward, 45 baskets of charcoal,	21 60	
		2,729 25
PRIMARY NO. 1.		
Miss Mary B. Monto, Principal,	$450 00	
Miss Sarah F. Monto, Assistant,	300 00	
Fuel is included in amount purchased for Harvard Grammar School.		750 00
PRIMARY NO. 2.		
Miss Emma F. Morrill, Principal,	$450 00	
Miss Annie W. Holmes, Assistant,	259 60	
Miss Bertha Sanger, "	115 40	
M. L. Smith, 10 tons of coal,	90 30	
Aiken & Woodward, 30 baskets charcoal,	14 40	
		929 70
PRIMARY NO. 3.		
Miss Fannie E. Munroe, Principal,	$225 00	
Miss Mary C. Duncklee, Assistant,	150 00	
Miss " " Principal,	225 00	
M. L. Smith, $6\frac{7}{10}$ tons of coal,	62 98	
Aiken & Woodward, 30 baskets charcoal,	14 40	
		677 38
PRIMARY NO. 4.		
Miss Sophronia A. Collins, Principal,	$450 00	
Miss Fannie A. Swan, Assistant,	375 00	
Fuel included in the amount purchased for High School.		825 00
Amount carried forward,		$12,733 21

Amount brought forward,		$2,715 77
Sundry persons, conveying insane persons to hospital, groceries for poor persons, and miscellaneous articles,	32 07	
		$2,747 84

STATE AID.

Mrs. Charlotte R. Warren,	$88 00	
" ——— Champney,	8 00	
" Caroline M. Lee,	88 00	
Mr. James Lyons, guardian of McDonald children,	88 00	
Mrs. Catherine Golden,	44 00	
" Eliza Clark,	48 00	
" John Q. A. Cushman,	88 00	
" Thomas C. Smith,	32 00	
		$484 00

HOLTON CHARITY FUND ($950).

Dr.

Balance in Treasury Feb. 1, 1869,	$1,228 67	
Interest to Feb. 1, 1870,	73 72	
		$1,302 39

Cr.

By cash paid for provisions,	$17 62	
Balance,	1,284 77	
		$1,302 39

HOLTON CHARITY FUND ($1,425).

Dr.

Balance in treasury Feb. 1, 1869,	$1,425 00	
Interest to Feb. 1, 1870,	85 50	
		$1,510 50

Cr.

By cash paid for provisions,	$85 50	
Balance,	1,425 00	
		$1,510 50

ADDITION TO BARN ON POOR FARM.

Appropriation, $200 00.
Expenditure, 272 79.

G. Fuller and Son, lumber,	201 44	
Alfred J. Needham, labor in making alteration,	60 00	
D. U. Chamberlin, and others, nails, windows, etc.,	11 35	
		$272 79

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Appropriation, $1,000 00.
Expenditure, 998 51.

Brighton Firemen's Association, services January 1 to May 1, 1869,	$66 66	
J. T. Wilson, refreshments afrer fire at Boynton's Piggery,	70 00	
Charles River Engine Company salary for one year,	400 00	
Wilson Hose Company, services from May 1, 1869, to Feb. 1, 1870,	150 00	
Amount carried forward,	$686 66	

Amount brought forward,	$686 66	
H. R. Bishop & Co., ladders and painting same,	$89 87	
James Boyd & Son, blunderbus, repairing hose, splices, suction screws, etc.,	38 66	
J. B. Bradlee, oiling hose,	25 66	
Jonas Fiske, painting and varnishing hose carriage,	16 25	
Percy & Bickford, steel fire rakes, key bolts, etc.,	21 50	
Cousens Brothers, wood and coal,	31 00	
Wm. Hall & Co., keys,	14 00	
Sundry persons, labor on engines and houses, cleaning, painting, and miscellaneous articles furnished,	74 91	
		$998 51

HIGHWAYS AND SIDEWALKS.

Appropriation,	$7,000 00.
Transferred from other appropriations,	2,377 08.
Expenditure,	$9,377 08.

Sundry persons for labor, as per vouchers,	$7,005 43	
John R. Black, care of highways and poor farm one year,	591 68	
John R. Black, miscellaneous articles for highways,	44 52	
A. L. Danforth, covering stone,	83 85	
Charles White, shoeing horses, sharpening picks, repairing tools, etc.,	283 23	
Jonas Fiske, repairing harnesses, painting, and harnesses,	66 29	
D. N. Mosely, powder and fuse,	187 00	
Amount carried forward,	$8,262 00	

Amount brought forward,	$8,262 00	
Daniel McKinney, one horse,	275 00	
Joseph W. Caldwell, horse cart, drag, repairing, painting, etc.,	157 88	
Stephen Hill, building continuation of Franklin Street,	250 00	
Joseph Breck & Son, shovels and spades,	26 00	
James A. Cogswell, collar and saddle,	15 00	
Proctor & Warren, services regarding acceptance of North Beacon Street, and Everett Street, widening draws on Charles River, liability of town in matter of Salem Turnpike,	123 00	
W. F. Warren, services concerning Everett, Franklin, Cambridge, and Central Sts.,	46 75	
E. D. Sohier, damages in altering culvert on North Beacon Street,	129 83	
Marshall S. Rice, surveying on Franklin and Tremont Streets, etc.,	32 00	
Benjamin Fobes, serving orders of notice on petitions to lay out streets,	12 00	
Sundry persons for gravel,	47 62	
		$9,377 08

EVERETT STREET.

Hugh Fagan, land,	$2,850 00	
A. L. Danforth, covering stone,	94 20	
Marshall S. Rice, surveying and making plans,	62 00	
Sundry persons, for labor, as per vouchers,	1,020 95	
		$4,027 15

ACADEMY HILL ROAD.

Sundry persons for labor, as per vouchers,	$136 08

HIGH SCHOOL GROUND IMPROVEMENT.

Sundry persons, labor and gravel, as per vouchers,	$80 00	
Boston & Maine Granite Co., three granite steps,	30 00	
		$110 00

SALARIES OF TOWN OFFICERS.

APPROPRIATION, $2,500 00.
EXPENDITURE, $2,580 00.

W. D. Bickford, B. F. Pierce, and C. H. B. Breck, services as Selectmen, Overseers of the Poor, and Surveyors of Highways,	$450 00	
Henry H. Larnard, Treasurer,	200 00	
W. F. Warren, Town Clerk,	200 00	
Engineers,	300 00	
Wm. R. Champney, Wm. Warren, and Elias D. Bennett, services as Assessors in 1869,	750 00	
C. H. B. Breck, Henry Baldwin, and J. P. C. Winship, School Committee, 1869,	475 00	
Board of Auditors,	75 00	
Charles Heard, Cemetery Committee,	100 00	
James A. Cogswell and N. G. Lynch, Truant Officers,	30 00	
		$2,580 00

COLLECTOR'S COMMISSIONS.

W. F. Bennett, Collector of taxes for 1869, 1 per cent. on $61,606 10,	$616 07

INTEREST ON TOWN DEBT.

APPROPRIATION, $6,000 00.
EXPENDITURE, $6,319 27.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts,	$600 00	
S. H. Bennett's estate,	2,620 00	
B. F. Pierce,	308 33	
Charles Smith,	228 00	
Mary A. Towne,	630 00	
National Bank of Brighton,	732 94	
Lowell City Institution for Savings,	630 00	
Nancy Everett,	90 00	
Ebenezer B. Bogle,	60 00	
Caroline Pettee,	150 00	
Julia Pettee,	150 00	
Henry H. Brackett,	84 00	
Tirzah K. Dustin,	36 00	
		$6,319 27

NOTES PAYABLE.

1869. DR.

Borrowed from National Bank of Brighton,	$41,244 00	
" " Hugh Fagan,	2,000 00	
" " Julia Pettee,	2,500 00	
" " Caroline Pettee,	2,500 00	
" " Boston Five Cents Savings Bank,	20,000 00	
		$68,244 00

CR.

Paid National Bank of Brighton,	$41,244 00	
" Stephen H. Bennett's Estate,	20,000 00	
" Julia Pettee,	2,500 00	
" Caroline Pettee,	2,500 00	
Balance,	2,000 00	
		$68,244 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

APPROPRIATION, $4,000 00.
EXPENDITURE, $2,935 94.

Emery Willard, ten tons of coal for the Town Hall,	$114 00
M. L. Smith, 11½ tons coal for Town Hall,	118 29
George W. Wentworth, care of Town Hall,	99 00
Maybery & Eagleson, cleaning and repairing furnace at Town Hall, and funnel, grate for selectmen's room, and stove for school committee room,	39 66
Sundry persons, charcoal for Town Hall,	28 50
E. B. Bogle, repairing settees,	18 50
Livermore & Thaxter, renovating table, making chair cushions,	23 50
Sundry persons, furniture for School Committee's room,	58 00
Rawson & Hittenger, labor on stone crusher, putting in new shaft and fly wheel, and furnishing stock,	455 54
M. L. Smith, coal for stone crusher,	99 54
Charles White, labor on stone crusher and materials furnished,	18 33
William White, land damage, widening Rockland St. in 1868,	200 00
Theodore Munroe, land damage, widening Rockland St. in 1868,	100 00
Andrew J. Munroe, land damage, widening Rockland St. in 1868,	100 00
Henry W. Paine, Esq., referees' fees in suit of Goodwin *vs.* the town,	110 00
Proctor & Warren, services in case of Goodwin *vs.* the town,	150 00
Amount carried forward,	1,732 86

Amount brought forward,	$1,732 86	
Mrs. Sally Jackson, cash received from her Jan. 5, 1869, and interest,	286 61	
Home Ins. Co., premium on Ins. policy on School-house No. 6,	151 00	
W. F. Warren, collecting, recording and returning births, etc., for 1869,	111 44	
Benjamin Fobes, distributing reports, notifying town meetings, etc.,	126 00	
J. Franklin Fuller, plan of location of N. Beacon Street in 1868,	50 00	
J. G. Chase, surveying for proposed sewer on Harvard St.,	22 00	
Fairbanks, Brown & Co., one ten-ton scale with extension,	150 00	
Granville Fuller & Son, lumber for scales,	24 33	
James A. Cogswell, for ringing bell,	52 00	
First Parish, for use of bell,	10 00	
Wm. Warren, copying valuation of town for 1869,	30 00	
John D. Willis, carriage hire,	37 50	
J. O. Tubbs, painting lamp posts and painting at various times,	25 25	
Thomas Groom & Co., tax books for assessors,	19 75	
Hooper, Lewis & Co., check book, journal and stationery,	35 23	
Sundry persons, repairing pump, setting glass, expressage, and miscellaneous services,	71 97	
		$2,935 94

STATE TAX.

Tax for 1869, as per warrant of assessors,	$9,250 00
Paid Jacob H. Loud, State Treasurer,	$9,250 00

PRINTING.

APPROPRIATION, $1,000 00.

EXPENDITURE, $976 00.

Rockwell & Rollins, printing Town Report for 1868–69,	$775 25	
Rockwell & Rollins, printing blanks for High and Grammar Schools,	61 50	
J. Frank Farmer, programme for High School exhibitions,	41 50	
Rice & Rogers, warrants for town meeting, bill heads, etc.,	62 50	
Charles T. Valentine, and others, tax bills, and notice,	21 75	
J. E. Farwell & Co., warrants and notices of laying out streets,	13 50	
		$976 00

POLICE.

APPROPRIATION, $3,500 00.

EXPENDITURE, $2,338 27.

Harvey J. Beckwith, services, 1869–70,	$1,101 00	
Benjamin Fobes, " "	945 00	
Charles Huckins, " February and March, 1869,	154 00	
Charles H. Champney, special police duty,	39 00	
N. G. Lynch, " " "	70 00	
Sundry persons, services July 4th and 5th, 1869,	12 00	
John H. McCausland, windows for police station,	17 27	
		$2,338 27

CEMETERY.

APPROPRIATION, $300 00.

EXPENDITURE, $436 71.

Francis H. Ellis, painting fence and gate,	$88 00	
Surveyors of Highways, loam from Rockland Street,	63 00	
John D. Willis, carriage hire,	10 50	
Charles Heard, incidentals and labor of sundry persons, as per vouchers,	275 21	
		$436 71

HOLTON LIBRARY.

APPROPRIATION, $250 00.

EXPENDITURE, $258 59.

W. F. Warren, Librarian,	$250 00	
Alfred J. Needham, repairing book-cases,	8 59	
		$258 59

LIGHTING STREETS AND BUILDINGS.

APPROPRIATION, $1,300 00.

EXPENDITURE, $1,205 15.

Brookline Gas-Light Co., gas for street lamps, and Town Hall,	$1,130 95	
Harvey J. Beckwith and Charles Huckins, lighting street lamps,	59 00	
Sundry persons, repairing gas fixtures and lamps, painting lanterns, and setting glass,	15 20	
		$1,205 15

TOWN OF BRIGHTON IN ACC'T WITH LIQUOR TAX.

DR.

To cash from H. H. Larnard, for tax collected Jan. 1, 1869,	$113 76	
Cash received from various persons for tax in 1869,	222 63	
		$336 39

CR.

By cash paid Treasurer of the Commonwealth,	$168 20	
Balance,	168 19	
		$336 39

MEMORIAL FOR H. H. LARNARD.

APPROPRIATION, $200 00.

Crosby, Morse & Foss, silver pitcher and salver,	$200 00

PURCHASE OF LAND.

APPROPRIATION,	$1,428 81.
Transferred from Corporation tax,	$915 72.
EXPENDITURE,	$2,344 53.

Horace W. Jordan and Horace W. Baxter, land on, and adjoining Winship Street extension,	$1,428 81	
George H. Howe, land adjoining High School lot,	915 72	
		$2,344 53

TOWN OF BRIGHTON IN ACC'T WITH NON-RESIDENT BANK TAX.

Dr.

To tax assessed in 1868,	$507 27	
To tax assessed in 1869,	639 24	
		$1,146 51

Cr.

By discount and commissions in 1868,	$17 58	
By discount and commissions in 1869,	42 57	
By abatement in 1869,	3 51	
By cash paid State Treasurer,	1,082 85	
		$1,146 51

CORPORATION TAX.

Dr.

Amount due the town, as by certificate of Tax Commissioner,		$5,630 06

Cr.

Received from State Treasurer,	$5,484 56	
Balance due,	145 50	
		$5,630 06

TOWN DEBT FEBRUARY 1, 1870.

Date.	Rate of Interest.	To Whom Payable.	Amount.	When Due.
Oct. 12, 1860.	6 per cent.	Lowell City Institution for Savings,	$4,000 00	Oct. 12, 1870.
Aug. 1, 1862.	" "	Tirzah K. Dustin,	600 00	On Demand.
June 11, 1864.	" "	H. H. Brackett,	1,400 00	"
April 1, 1866.	" "	B. F. Pierce,	4,000 00	"
" 2, "	" "	Mary A. Towne,	6,000 00	April 2, 1876.
" 9, "	" "	Charles Smith,	2,000 00	April 9, 1871.
May 12, "	6½ "	Lowell City Institution for Savings,	6,000 00	May 12, 1871.
" 28, "	6 "	E. B. Bogle,	1,000 00	On Demand.
June 1, "	" "	B. F. Pierce,	1,000 00	"
Dec. 4, "	" "	Stephen H. Bennett,	5,000 00	Dec. 4, 1871.
July 1, 1867.	" "	Stephen H. Bennett,	10,000 00	July 1, 1872.
April 9, 1868.	" "	Charles Smith,	1,800 00	April 9, 1873.
May 18, "	" "	Nancy Everett,	1,500 00	On Demand.
" 31, "	" "	Mary A. Towne,	4,500 00	May 31, 1873.
Sept. 21, "	" "	Commonwealth of Massachusetts,	10,000 00	Sept. 21, 1878.
Oct. 12, 1869.	7 "	Hugh Fagan,	2,000 00	On Demand.
Nov. 13, "	" "	Julia Pettee,	2,500 00	Nov. 13, 1871.
" "	" "	Caroline Pettee,	2,500 00	Nov. 13, 1871.
Dec. 4, "	" "	Boston Five Cent Savings Bank,	20,000 00	Dec. 4, 1874.
			$85,800 00	
		Holton Charity Fund, ($950),	1,284 77	
		" " ($1,425),	1,425 00	
			$88,509 77	

Amount of Town Debt, on page 29,				$88,509 77
Reduced as follows: —				
By amount due from State Aid, 1869,			$536 00	
"	"	Thomas Hunt, on account of scales for 1867,	30 06	
"	"	Thomas Hunt, on account of scales for 1868,	50 00	
"	"	B. S. Fiske, on account of tax for 1867 and 1868,	287 41	
"	"	W. F. Bennett, on account of tax for 1869,	189 60	
"	"	Treasurer,	529 86	
"	"	State,	145 50	
				$1,768 43
		Net Amount of Town Debt,		$86,741 34

Town of Brighton, *in account with* W. F. Warren, *Treasurer.*

Dr.				Cr.			
To cash paid,	Alteration Primary School Building No. 3		$2,400 00	By balance from H. H. Larnard, on account of Liquor tax	$113 76		
" "	repairing Academy Hill Road		136 08	By balance from H. H. Larnard, on account non-resident Bank Tax	213 35		
" "	on account of Bridges		2,052 97	By balance from H. H. Larnard, on miscellaneous accounts	643 83		
" "	" " Evergreen Cemetery		436 71	Being Amount in Treasury as per last report,		970	94
" "	Construction of Everett Street		4,027 15	By cash from W. F. Bennett, Collector, on account of taxes for 1869		57,832	24
" "	Teachers' Salaries and Fuel for Schools		14,378 70	" "	National Bank of Brighton	41,244	00
" "	Incidentals for Schools		2,532 85	" "	sundry persons for liquor tax in 1869	222	63
" "	Expenses of Fire Department		998 51	" "	J. F. Parkinson, for board of wife at Insane Asylum	15	00
" "	on account of Highways		9,377 08	" "	Mrs. Sally Jackson, board at Poor House	22	00
" "	" " Holton Library		258 59	" "	Thomas Ring, for grass	12	00
" "	High School ground improvement,		110 00	" "	State Treasury, for pauper aid rendered in 1866, '67, and '68	545	85
" "	Interest on Town Debt		6,319 27	" "	Hugh Fagan	2,000	00
" "	Miscellaneous Expenses		2,935 94	" "	Town of Brookline, one-half expense culvert on North Beacon Street	52	85
" "	State Aid		484 00	" "	State Treasurer, aid granted John Ash	70	00
" "	Notes Payable		66,244 00	" "	Julia Pettee	2,500	00
" "	State Treasurer, non-resident Bank Tax		1,082 85	" "	Caroline Pettee	2,500	00
" "	State Treasurer, on account of Liquor Tax		168 20				
" "	Support of Poor		2,747 84				
" "	Printing		976 00				
" "	Police Department		2,338 27				
" "	Addition to Barn on Poor Farm		272 79				
" "	Holton Charity Fund		103 12				

"	"	Salaries of Town Officers . . .	2,580 00
"	"	State Tax	9,250 00
"	"	Lighting Streets and Public Buildings	1,205 15
"	"	Larnard Memorial	200 00
"	"	Purchase of Land	2,344 53
"	"	Collector's Commissions . . .	616 07
			$136,576 67
		Balance in Treasury, Jan. 31, 1870 . . .	529 86
			$137,106 53

"	"	Boston Five Cents Savings Bank .	20,000 00
"	"	State Treasurer, State Aid paid in 1868	488 00
"	"	State Treasurer, Income of School Fund	252 26
"	"	W. C. Allen, use of Hay-scales, 1869–70	118 13
"	"	Bela S. Fiske, on account of taxes for 1867 and 1868	1,503 69
"	"	B. F. Pierce, use of Town Hall . .	172 00
"	"	State Treasurer, balance of Corporation Tax, 1868	82 12
"	"	State Treasurer, Corporation Tax 1869 in part	5,484 56
"	"	Overseers of Poor, Produce of Poor Farm	498 76
"	"	Cemetery Committee, lots sold and care of lots	208 00
"	"	Surveyors of Highways, stone and loam from Rockland Street, . .	271 50
"	"	on account of licenses . . .	27 00
"	"	" " hearse sold . . .	8 00
"	"	" " grass sold . . .	5 00
			$137,106 53

(E. E.) W. F. WARREN, *Town Treasurer.*

BRIGHTON, Feb. 1, 1870.

NOTE BY THE TREASURER. — As the Report rendered February 1st, 1869, mentions several items due the town that will not appear in this report, it may be well to give an explanation of their disposition.

A settlement has been made with the State for all State aid paid previously to January 1st, 1869. Aid paid in 1869 not being payable to the town until December of the year following, there remain due from the State on that account five hundred and thirty-six dollars.

The unpaid war tax, stated as seventeen hundred and fifty dollars, and the balance of taxes, two hundred and twenty-six dollars and forty-four cents, due from the estate of Jonathan Hastings, were abated by the town at a meeting held April 26, 1869.

The amount due from Collector of Taxes for the years 1867 and 8 has been reduced to two hundred and eighty seven dollars and forty-one cents.

The Treasurer was authorized, by vote of the town, to borrow money for the following purposes: —

Alteration of Primary School building No. 3.

Repairs to Academy Hill Road.

High School ground improvement.

Alteration of Line between High School lot, and land of George H. Howe.

Continuation of Everett Street.

In the latter part of the year, the Treasurer was authorized to borrow a sum of money not exceeding eight thousand dollars, to defray current expenses for the balance of the year. Two thousand dollars were borrowed for the construction of Everett Street; but no other money has been borrowed under the votes referred to, as the receipts from the corporation tax and other sources have sufficed to meet the expenditures. Unexpended balances of appropriations have been applied to such accounts as have exceeded the appropriations, and for which a loan was authorized, there appearing to be no necessity to borrow money while such balances remained in the treasury.

The town debt has been increased during the past year by the above-mentioned loan of two thousand dollars, and the addition of interest on the Holton Charity Funds.

VALUE OF TOWN PROPERTY.

Town House and all attached,	$20,000 00
High School House and land,	14,000 00
Bennett Grammar, house and land,	13,000 00
Amount carried forward,	$47,000 00

Amount brought forward,	$47,000 00
Ha vard " " "	10,000 00
Primary No. 2, " "	6,500 00
" No. 3, " "	5,500 00
" No. 5, " "	5,000 00
" No. 6, " "	5,000 00
Poor Farm, buildings, stock, etc.,	7,000 00
Ledge,	2,000 00
Engine House, and all attached, at north part of town,	1,000 00
Lot of land in Newton, nominal.	
Cemetery lots unsold, "	
	$89,000 00

ASSESSORS' REPORT

AND

COLLECTOR'S REPORT

OF THE

TOWN OF BRIGHTON.

JANUARY, 1870.

ASSESSORS' ACCOUNT.

VALUATION OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

	Resident.	
Real,	$2,835,049 00	
Personal,	1,710,319 00	
		$4,545,368 00
	Non-Resident.	
Real,	$481,980 00	
Personal,	193,571 00	
		$675,551 00
Total valuation,		$5,220,919 00
Rate of taxation,	$1\frac{2}{10}$ per cent.	$62,651 00
1,202 polls, $2		2,404 00
Additional	272 16	
"	20 40	
Six polls,	12 00	
		304 56
		$65,359 56
Town appropriation,		$50,978 81
State Tax,		9,250 00
County Tax,		3,765 66
Overlayings,		1,060 51
Additions,		304 58
		$65,359 56

Taxation on stock in National Banks in Brighton, belonging to non-residents, and committed to the Collector, not included in the foregoing,	$639 24
Abatements for 1869,	594 96
" on three shares bank stock belonging to non-residents,	3 51
	$598 47

WILLIAM R. CHAMPNEY,
WILLIAM WARREN,
ELIAS D. BENNETT,
} *Assessors.*

BRIGHTON, Feb. 1, 1870.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE OF EVERGREEN CEMETERY.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE OF EVERGREEN CEMETERY.

Interments during the past year, 26. Adults, 12; under twelve years, 14.

Whole number interred in Cemetery, 423.

One lot, and a small triangular piece, have been sold during the past year.

The front fence and a gateway have been repaired and painted.

About 350 loads of earth (partly loam) have been drawn into the Cemetery by the Highway Surveyors, from land taken to widen Rockland Street, for which a draft was made on the appropriation of the Cemetery for sixty-three dollars. A number of lots, and several small triangular pieces that have been dug over and filled, are unsold. The September gale scattered a large quantity of rubbish over the grounds, making many extra days of labor necessary. The Tool House will need painting the coming year. Many of the large chestnut-trees have been injured by persons in gathering the nuts, and, being generally done on Sundays, or in the absence of the workmen, it is difficult to detect the perpetrators. The land filled by the Boston Water Commissioners should be ploughed and prepared for tillage or for grass. It is expected that the Reservoirs will be finished during the coming year, and the town will, undoubtedly, be called upon to build its share of division fence, for which an appropriation should be made. There are about twenty-five lots cared for by the Committee, for which the small amount charged has not been paid; much of it, however, will probably be collected before the close of another year.

CHARLES HEARD,
Cemetery Committee.

Brighton, Feb. 1, 1870.

TOWN OF BRIGHTON in account with EVERGREEN CEMETERY.

DR.

To cash paid for 94 days' labor,			$205 88	
"	"	Alex. McMartey and man, mowing,	25 50	
"	"	A. J. Needham, labor and stock for fence,	6 05	
"	"	F. H. Ellis, painting fence and gateway,	88 00	
"	"	John Bergin, 2 days, horse and cart,	4 00	
"	"	John W. Willis, horse-hire,	10 50	
"	"	Gill & Bell, stone stub-posts,	13 50	
"	"	F. Harding & Co., tools, etc.,	1 23	
"	"	Asa Hunting, repairing pump,	1 75	
"	"	E. Augustus Story, plants,	7 50	
"	"	C. Heard, tools and sundries,	9 80	
"	"	Highway Surveyors, for loam,	63 00	
				$436 71

CR.

By cash received of Town Treasurer,				$258 71
"	"	for sale of 2 lots,	$30 00	
"	"	for grading and finishing do.,	110 00	
			$140 00	
		Less amount paid Town Treasurer for 2 certificates,	30 00	
				110 00
"	"	for leaves and stone,		23 00
"	"	for care of sundry lots,		45 00
				$436 71

E.E. CHARLES HEARD, *Cemetery Committee.*

BRIGHTON, Feb. 1, 1870.

POLICE REPORT.

OFFICERS ON REGULAR DUTY.

Harvey J. Beckwith, twelve months; Charles L. Huckins, February 1, to March 23; Benjamin Fobes, March 23, to January 31.

SPECIAL POLICE APPOINTED DURING THE YEAR.

Charles H. Champney.	S. S. Cutter.
C. Barrett Jones.	George Wilson.
B. H. Champney.	John G. Wiggin.
George F. Wiggin.	W. H. Jeffries.
John R. Black.	John M. Fiske.
Simon V. Brown.	Marshall H. Wells.
Jacob N. Newmarch.	

Persons furnished with provisions and lodging during the year at the station-house, 301

ARRESTS.

Assault and battery,	40
Drunkenness,	289
Larceny,	27
Vagrancy,	7
Fast driving,	14
Forgery,	4
Breaking and entering,	4
Malicious mischief,	5
Cruelty to animals,	14
Receiving stolen property,	2
Permitting animals to run at large in public streets,	2
Obtaining goods by false pretence,	1
Keeping unlicensed dog,	1

Bastardy,	1
Refusing to pay car-fare,	1
Idle and disorderly,	1
Selling intoxicating liquor without license,	1
	414

HARVEY J. BECKWITH, } *Police Officers*
BENJAMIN FOBES, } *of Brighton.*

BRIGHTON, Feb. 1, 1870.

TRUANT OFFICERS' REPORT.

During the past year the officers have been called upon to arrest boys for truancy, and place them in the lock-up. They have taken boys from the streets and returned them to the schools, and have visited parents to induce them to keep their truant children at school. In many instances it has been difficult to decide whether children had a bona-fide excuse to be absent from school; and we would renew our recommendation of the last year, that such children, whose parents allow them to be absent from school, shall obtain from the School Committee a written "*Permit;*" and we would urge upon the town the adoption of this recommendation, and that suitable provision be made for the disposal of those children found in the streets without such a permit.

N. G. LYNCH,
J. A. COGSWELL,
Truant Officers.

REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF ENGINEER

OF THE

BRIGHTON FIRE DEPARTMENT.

7B

FIRE DEPARTMENT REPORT.

"Butcher Boy," Engine No. 1.

This Engine has no company, and is to be taken out only in case of fire in the centre of the town.

Apparatus belonging to No. 1. — 100 feet leather hose, in fair order; 250 feet leather hose, in good order; 200 feet leather hose, in bad order; together with the necessary Engine House furniture. a complete list of which has been placed in the hands of the Selectmen.

Charles River, Engine No. 2.

Company reorganized May 1, 1869, consisting of 40 members. Engine in complete order. George Scott, Foreman; M. A. Brown, 1st Asst. Foreman; W. Killion, 2d Asst. Foreman; M. Lawless, Clerk.

Apparatus belonging to No. 2. — 300 feet leading hose, in good order; 300 feet leading hose, in fair order; together with the necessary Engine House furniture, a complete list of which has been placed in the hands of the Selectmen.

Wilson Hose Co.

Company reorganized May 1, 1869, consisting of 14 members, Charles W. Pierce, Foreman; W. B. Hollis, 1st Assistant; W. C. Lee, Clerk.

Apparatus belonging to Hose Co. — 150 feet leather hose, in fair order; 250 feet leather hose, in good order; together with the

necessary pipes, spanners, etc., a complete list of which has been placed in the hands of the Selectmen.

The Department has been called out three times during the year.

June 10. Burning of slaughter-house and barn occupied by Henry B. Goodenough.

June 13. Slight fire in house occupied by Michael Dunlary.

Oct. 18. Alarm from brush burning at Brighton Corner.

The Chief Engineer would again urge upon the town the necessity of providing a supply of water for the use of the engines in case of fire.

CHRISTOPHER TRACY,
Chief Engineer.

Brighton, Feb. 1, 1870.

REPORT

OF

SELECTMEN, SURVEYORS OF HIGHWAYS,

AND

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

REPORT.

The Selectmen respectfully submit the following Report: —

Some of the members of the Board have spent much time in attending to the various duties that have come under their care.

Petitions have been presented for several new streets. One was that Center Street and Central Place be laid out as a public highway over the land of Messrs. Rice & Scott from Market Street to Cambridge Street. At a hearing on this petition a large majority of the abuttors appeared and opposed it, on the ground that in laying out the street forty feet wide, the usual width of streets accepted by the town, it would destroy all the shade trees on both sides of the street, and take all of the front yards up to their dwellings.

This would make the town liable to pay considerable damage; and as the abuttors would seem in this case to be more benefited than the public at large we concluded not to lay it out.

A second petition was presented to continue Franklin Street to Cambridge Street over the land of the Boston and Albany Railroad, to the railroad, and from the railroad over the land of Gunzenheiser to Cambridge Street. This extension seemed to be much needed, not only for the accommodation of our own citizens, but for the city of Cambridge and town of Brookline. It would save quite a distance in travel, besides making a direct street from Cambridge Colleges to Brookline, instead of a very crooked and bewildering way. The Boston and Albany Railroad Corporation are building extensive work and machine shops in the neighborhood; and we thought best to lay it out now, rather than wait until the land would be built upon, which would cause much delay and more expense.

A petition in aid of this extension, numerously signed by citizens of Cambridge, Brookline, and Brighton, has been laid before the

County Commissioners; and from the great necessity of this street, we expect they will give permission to cross the railroad at grade. The street has been graded up to the railroad on both sides, agreeably to a vote of the town.

A third petition has also been made for a new street, starting at Washington Street near the Brighton Hotel, over the lands of the heirs of the late Stephen H. Bennett, and the Messrs. Sparhawk, to Market or North Beacon Street. There was also a remonstrance presented.

The lands over which this would pass are very valuable for building purposes, and it is of great importance to the town and the owners that the street should be properly laid out. As the petitioners did not offer any well-digested plan, and as a matter of so much importance should not be acted upon hastily, we thought it best to take no action at present.

We beg leave to suggest, for the consideration of the town, that an avenue of sixty feet in width, starting nearly opposite S. Da is's slaughter-house on River Street, crossing the Boston and Albany Railroad near the cattle-yards, and North Beacon Street, over the land of the Messrs. Sparhawk and the heirs of the late S. H. Bennett, to Washington Street, where the stable of the Brighton Hotel now stands, and widening Winship and Rockland Streets to the same width as far as South Street, would be a great public improvement. It would open a great extent of fine building land, and a splendid avenue to the Chestnut Hill Reservoir; and would to some extent relieve Market Street of excessive travel.

Some action should be taken to widen Market Street. It is the only avenue from the centre to the Brighton Railroad Station and the north part of the town. Children who attend the Bennett Grammar and High Schools from that section of the town, and also nearly all the cattle landed from the Boston and Albany Railroad, and many that come over the northern roads, pass through this street; and on two days in the week it is not a safe thoroughfare for women and children. The sidewalks are very narrow, and are continually broken down by the cattle crowding upon them. The widening can be done now at a less expense than at any future time; the land damages will be comparatively very small.

We consider it our duty to call the attention of the town to the condition of the old burying-ground. The brick walls are crum-

bling away; many of the tombs have partially fallen in, and in some cases exposing the interior.

Some of the tombs have been slightly repaired by the town, but much more is required to be done to make it even decent for a burial-place. Many of the owners of tombs have moved from town, and have bought lots in other cemeteries. The ground is filled with graves, and overgrown with trees and rank weeds, and the Board of Health must soon interfere and prevent any more interments there.

We are aware that there is a feeling repugnant to its removal; but in its present condition — (and there is great doubt in our minds whether a sufficient sum could be collected at this time, when there are so many beautiful cemeteries in our own town and neighborhood, to put it into a fit condition for interments) — many of the tombs must be newly arched with brick, the openings repaired, brick walls relaid, all of which will cost a great deal of money. If Market Street is widened, it will take a part of it. In view of these facts, we respectfully recommend the town to take necessary action to have it removed.

An application was made for a location for the Riverside Trotting-Park. It has been the practice of the Board of Selectmen in this town, for a number of years past, to refuse locations for any business that would be likely to be offensive to the people who reside near the location asked for.

When this application came before us, we decided not to grant it.

A town meeting was called, which voted by a very large majority to instruct the Selectmen to locate it.

After hearing a large amount of evidence and arguments by eminent counsel, for and against the location, and having become satisfied that a majority of tax-payers were in favor of it, we finally agreed upon the following location: —

Agreeably to a vote of the town, instructing the Selectmen to locate the Riverside Trotting-Park, at a meeting of the Board, held on the 10th of January, it was voted that John A. and Silas W. Sawyer be authorized to lay out and build a mile track, to be used as a trotting-park, on their land situated in said town, between the Boston and Albany Railroad on the south, Charles River on

the east, Cambridge Street on the north, and the land of S. Hill on the west.

And the said Sawyers shall have no gambling on the premises, except purses and pools for the races, and they shall employ a sufficient police force to preserve good order, and to keep all evil-disposed persons from the adjoining lands, and to prevent the obstruction of travel on the highways.

HIGHWAYS.

A great amount of labor has been done on our highways the past year, but we cannot say that they are in as good condition as we could wish. We have more heavy teaming over our streets than any town of its size in the State. Our own business is principally done by heavy teams. The teaming to the United States Arsenal, and to the Watertown Logwood and Grain Mills, and of brick and clay to the Chestnut Hill Reservoir, is all done by heavy teams.

Our marsh-roads, and all others at the north and east part of the town, have a soft foundation. They are so soft that even crushed stone, put on to the depth of eight or ten inches, disappears in some places in one year. The marsh end of Cambridge Street was thoroughly repaired with crushed stone last spring, but we have been obliged to fill the ruts this winter to make it passable. We charge this extraordinary wear, to a great extent, to the Horse Railroad Corporation. The Superintendent of that corporation made a verbal agreement with one of the members of this Board, that, if we would allow the Railroad Company to raise their track to a level of the street, they would move the track out two feet. The railroad raised their track, but did not move it out an inch. No team could drive within twelve inches of their rail; which caused the street to be much narrower, rendering it very difficult for large teams to pass each other when going in opposite directions, and obliging all the teams to follow the same track.

We have twice written to the President of the Railroad Company to make this agreement good; but he has not seen fit to reply.

We recommend that the town take necessary action to oblige the Horse Railroad Company to perform their part of the *agreement*. The end of North Harvard Street, towards the bridge, was thoroughly repaired with coarse gravel last spring; but the teaming to the Chestnut Hill Reservoir, over that road, has been so heavy, that it is very badly rutted, and should be covered with crushed stone this spring. Market Street was also repaired with gravel, but is now badly rutted and worn out; it will require some repair in the spring. Other streets have been repaired where there seemed to be the greatest necessity. Over three thousand dollars of the appropriation has been expended in what may be called extraordinary repairs. Rockland Street has been widened from the line of the city lands to the junction of South Street, which makes a very attractive street as far as the widening has gone. The culvert under North Beacon Street was entirely washed out last February, which caused the street to be impassable for a number of days; this was relaid with heavy stone, and much enlarged. The culvert under Franklin Street, near the residence of Stephen Hill, has been taken up and much enlarged. This was necessary to take off the water from land above, which did considerable damage in the season from heavy rains. The culvert under Beacon Street, on the line between Brookline and Brighton, has been insufficient to take off the water when we had heavy rains. The Board of Selectmen of the two towns met there to decide whether it would be necessary to have it taken up. The outlet of the culvert seemed to be filled up with stone and rubbish; and we concluded to let our road-man, Mr. Black, go to work with his men, and see if it could be cleared. After removing the stone, he found some plank, which proved to be a dam, which completely stopped the water coming within about an inch of the top of the culvert. He cut this away, opening a large culvert capable of taking off all the water that could possibly come from the low land above.

E. D. Sohier claimed damages to his water privilege, which was adjusted between the two towns and his agent, to his satisfaction. The whole expense was about four hundred dollars, equally divided between the two towns.

From the experience we have had, we are satisfied that crushed stone is the cheapest material the town can use for the highways, particularly for the marsh-roads.

A large amount of stone is now ready for use, and the crusher will be kept at work until spring. We hope to have enough ready to last all summer, for marsh and other soft roads.

The town should own a roller for the highways, similar to those used at the Chestnut Hill Reservoir. It would be the means of saving material that is put upon the roads; and they can thus be made solid, so that they are less liable to become rutted.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

The Poor Farm has been under the care of J. R. Black, who has also the charge of the highways. It has been greatly improved since he has had the care of it. The gross proceeds from the sale of produce have been $498 78; the cost of labor has been $222 17; leaving a balance of $276 61. This does not include the hay, which is sufficient to feed three horses and two cows.

The old stone walls, that divided the land into small fields, have been mostly removed, and crushed into material for the highways. The barn, as enlarged, is no more than sufficient to hold the hay-crop and other fodder.

The internal affairs of the house have been prudently managed by Mrs. Black. The only pauper there, Harriet Shed, has good care, and her mental condition seems to have improved in the last few years.

Patrick McGee is the only person fully supported, out of the Almshouse; he has been bedridden a number of years and cannot be removed to the Almshouse.

Some poor families are assisted to a limited extent when found needy. We think the number applying for assistance is not as numerous as in years past.

The town Treasurer has managed to settle the claims that have been standing against the Board of State Charities for a number of years very satisfactorily.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

There has been more complaint the past year than any year before of offensive odors. We can account for this only that there have been more animals slaughtered, and more swine kept to eat the offal, while there has been no extra care taken to keep the slaughter-houses and yards clean. We have visited many of the places where slaughtering is done, and have, with one exception, been received with courtesy. The most of the proprietors have expressed a determination to keep their places from being offensive. How far they have succeeded we leave for the public to decide. We are confident that the time is not far distant when measures must be taken to protect the community from the putrid odors from the slaughtering business as it is now conducted.

The State Board of Health have made their first annual report which we think will be more acceptable to our citizens than any extended report we could make. We therefore shall reprint a large portion of their report relating to the business of slaughtering animals and the disposition of the offal. We hope that our enterprising butchers may adopt some of the suggestions there made, which are successful in New York and the principal cities of Europe.

W. D. BICKFORD,
B. F. PIERCE,
H. W. BAXTER,
} *Selectmen of Brighton.*

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, ON SLAUGHTERING FOR BOSTON MARKET.

During the past year fifty-three thousand beeves, three hundred and forty-two thousand sheep, and one hundred and forty-four thousand hogs were slaughtered within six miles of Faneuil Hall. While the population within this circle of town and cities has been every year growing more dense, requiring not only increased supplies of meat, but also, in common justice to all, increased precautions for the maintenance of health, the mode of slaughtering animals has undergone no change. The whole process is carried on in essentially the same way that it was half a century ago, when the population was not a fifth part of what it is to-day, and when the influences affecting the health of crowded communities were almost unrecognized, and quite uncared for.

The vacant and waste places where offensive trades established themselves long ago are now being rapidly filled by a busy population whose need of wholesome air is urgent. We have no room left for nuisances. They cannot exist in our midst without depriving somebody of what he has an inherent right to enjoy.

Practices in themselves objectionable may be permitted where there is plenty of fresh air, while in a crowded population they become offensive and dangerous. Unsewered houses, open privies, pig-pens, heaps of stable manure, may be suffered in the country, because their influence is modified by abundant ventilation; but in a crowded city, containing fifty or a hundred persons to the acre, they always increase the death-rate, and occasionally nourish a pestilence. The same considerations apply equally to the existing modes of slaughtering animals. The general welfare requires us to guard our populous towns from every form of impurity, to search out the origin of offensive, and particularly of *putrid* odors, and to show, when it is possible to do so, how they may be avoided or prevented.

Great cities everywhere are discovering that the slaughtering of animals may become a prolific and dangerous source of filth. Paris discovered it under Napoleon the First, who applied the remedy. London was slow to reach the same conclusion; but has now followed the example of Paris. New York has recently become convinced that something should be done in the same direction, and the butchers themselves have entered upon the work of purification with zeal, and their complete success is already assured. St. Louis is now demanding a similar reform.

The great population within five miles of the State-house, which really constitutes Boston, whatever may be the town and city lines, is still polluted by the foul air which proceeds from modes of slaughtering, and bone-boiling, and fat-melting, which are not only offensive, but old-fashioned, clumsy, and wasteful.

The last annual report of the selectmen of the town of Brighton contains the following paragraph: "At certain seasons of the year it is almost impossible, as the slaughtering business is now managed, to prevent offensive smells, especially when found necessary to cast away the heaps of offal that have accumulated, and which, as long as left undisturbed, are prevented from emitting any disagreeable odor by the daily use of disinfectants, applied as often as fresh material is added, and where hogs are not allowed to disturb the heaps."

In 1866, when an epidemic of cholera was feared, the selectmen of Brighton employed Dr. Henry G. Clark, of Boston, to make a sanitary inspection of the town. His report was published, and the following extract refers to the slaughter-houses: "They all, with one exception, were in a condition and conducted in a manner which I consider both disagreeable and dangerous, directly and remotely, to their immediate vicinage, and to public and individual health. The slaughtering being done under cover, the blood, excepting what was saved in casks for sale or transportation, was suffered either to flow down through the floors into a sort of open cellar, or into the grounds immediately adjoining. The entrails and their contents were disposed of in the same way. At all of the slaughter-houses hogs were kept, and fed upon this material, reeking hot, or rotten as it might be by exposure to the sun and air, and to the wallowing of the swine in it. In some of these establishments all this filthiness was aggravated by long

accumulation, and by fermentation in stagnant pools of water. The stench about all these places so kept is horrible, and although the day of inspection was a fine dry one, with a free north-west wind blowing, the odor from some of them could be observed for more than half a mile very strongly.

"The grounds" (near points previously referred to in the report) "being manured with heaps of the material, the whole neighborhood was infected with its odor." Dr. Clark also says, "Any description of the slaughter-houses must fall short of the perfectly disgusting reality, which can only be wholly appreciated by a personal inspection."

The selectmen, in appealing to their townsmen to keep their slaughter-houses as clean as possible, say that "there are those who think it for their pecuniary interest to live, and compel their neighbors to live, in an atmosphere of putrid odors." Also, in another place: "The notion that one town in the vicinity of a great city can be set apart and endowed with a peculiar right to be offensive, is as contrary to common sense as it is to law. The streams which convey the decaying matter, the air which carries the sickening odors, do not stop at boundary lines; and our highways are as open and as necessary to strangers as to our townspeople."

This was the condition of the Brighton slaughter-houses in 1866; and they have not improved since that period. They are even more offensive now, because their number has increased, and a larger population is exposed to their influence. There are now about fifty slaughter-houses scattered through the town, none of them of great magnitude, each occupied by a single individual or firm, and each a separate centre of polluted air. The combined effect is familiar to all who pass the Allston Station, on the Albany Railroad, in the summer months, or who drive through the town by the common roads. It is perceptible on the other side of Charles River, in Cambridge, when the wind blows in that direction. *It is entirely due to putrefaction, and chiefly of animal matter.*

The great source of offence in all these establishments consists in the manner of disposing of the parts of the animal used neither for food nor in the arts. In the ox these parts are, the larger portion of the intestines and all of their contents, the "omasum" or

third stomach, the spleen, the lungs, and about half of the blood. In the sheep, the intestines, spleen, stomach, and all of the blood. Every slaughter-house has a piggery, into which are thrown all these portions of the cattle and sheep. The result is a putrid mass, consisting of blood, which decomposes almost as soon as it falls upon such material, the excrement of the animals killed, and of the hogs, the half-digested food contained in the entrails, and the offal itself, covered with decomposing matter. In this filth the hogs wallow. At uncertain intervals it is scraped out and banked up on the ground (often very spongy), to await a purchaser, or is carted off to be spread upon land. The track of these carts is evident, on the roads, both to sight and smell. The fat is carted for long distances in various directions, a portion going to Roxbury, another to Watertown, another to Cambridge and elsewhere. The portion of the blood of cattle which does not go to the hogs is taken away for the sugar-refiners, but often not until it has become disgustingly putrid.

The heads and feet are taken to the bone-boilers and glue-makers, the hides to the tanners. This general description of the disposition made of different parts of the slaughtered animals applies to all the towns about Boston where the business is carried on, except Cambridge, which city prohibits the keeping of hogs. The offal is taken from Cambridge to Lexington and elsewhere.

The floors of the slaughter-houses are of wood, and are saturated with blood. In most of them there is no sewerage; generally an imperfect drain leads to some marsh or low piece of ground; sometimes to a brook. The surrounding ground is filled with decomposing matter.

THE SLAUGHTER-HOUSE PIGGERIES

are objectional on the score of health; *first*, because they produce a questionable, if not positively unwholesome, kind of pork; *second*, because they poison the air of their neighborhood.

The pig is almost the only quadruped feeding, in whole or in part, on flesh, which civilized man is unwilling to eat, unless pressed by starvation; among ourselves the only exceptions are

the bear and the raccoon, and meat is not the chief food of either of these animals.

The slaughter-house hog not only eats flesh, but flesh in a state of putridity, and is therefore entitled to be regarded as the *carrion beast.* If he is good to eat, so are the crow, and the buzzard. Few person would be willing to eat him if they saw him in his putrid sty, with wreaths of entrails hanging about his necks, and his body smeared with blood. We are not prepared to assert that eating pork fed in this way is productive of any special disease, parasitic or otherwise. It would be very difficult, and perhaps impossible, to prove. Butchers often say that pigs fed on beef offal make good pork, and better than pigs fed on sheep offal. However this may be, we can say with certainty that *human instinct* (which is sometimes better than reason) *recoils from such food.*

We know that the fat of the carrion beast is soft, and prone to decomposition unless his diet is changed to grain before killing. If the question is asked of any butcher in the market whether the pork he offers for sale is from a slaughter-house pen, the reply will be such as to satisfy the inquirer that such origin is not considered a recommendation.

The second objection to slaughter-house piggeries is of a more positive character. If anything is settled as to the causes of disease it is the influence of decomposing organic matter in giving rise to diarrhœal affections and typhoid fever, in depressing the vitality of children, thus rendering them less capable of resisting disease in every form, and in making all the epidemics more active and virulent. The slaughter-house pig-pens are filled with putrid animal matter, with rotting blood mingled with excrement, and are *therefore a source of danger to public health.*

Assuming the number of people to have increased five hundred since the census of 1865, the death-rate of Brighton in 1868 was twenty-two, and in 1869 twenty-seven, in a thousand. These rates are as high as in the crowded wards of Boston, higher than in any one of the nineteen most populous cities and towns in the last published report, and are not equalled by any town of corresponding size in the Commonwealth.

The future character of this beautiful township, possessing rare advantages for the establishment of healthful and pleasant

homes for a hundred thousand people, must depend upon the manner in which its chief business is conducted. Tainted air will finally attract a tainted population, while a reform of its slaughter-houses, which is both practicable and safe, will not only insure the *future* health of Brighton, but greatly increase the value of its territory.

FAT-MELTING AND BONE-BOILING.

The fat and tallow and heads from the various slaughter-houses around Boston are carried to the melting and bone-boiling establishments. They also receive a large portion of the feet of the animals, and the fat, and odds and ends from provision-stores, also very lean and unsalable meat from the markets. Some of them receive dead animals. These various portions are separated according to their fat-rendering value.

This material is carried about the neighborhood of Boston, and is finally delivered, in Boston proper, in Cambridge, Charlestown, Brighton, Roxbury, and other towns. Here it is boiled in open vats, and emits a most offensive odor. Sometimes an attempt is made to carry off the vapors by a high chimney, but even in this case the lids of the vats are of wood, and the foul smell freely escapes.

The effect of boiling is to drive off the watery portions, leaving in the vats tallow, lard, oil, or grease, according to the materials employed; also bones, and the scrap or "greaves."

The bones are shipped to New York or sent to East Boston to be ground and used, for the most part, as fertilizers. The scrap is generally pressed into cakes to be used for feeding hogs or poultry, and sometimes is used as manure. At one of the largest of these establishments the scrap, dipped out of the vats, is spread in layers like fish-flakes, and dried by a furnace. The odor in the building where this drying process is carried on is insupportable, and the general stench from the premises is such as to be perceptible several hundred yards from the entrance; and this in a part of Boston filled with a crowded population.

DISPOSITION MADE OF DEAD HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, DOGS AND CONDEMNED MEAT.

In a population as large as that of Boston and its immediate vicinity, the amount of dead material of the description above referred to is very great, and it becomes every year more important that it should be disposed of in an orderly, cleanly, and healthful manner. Dead horses from the streets and stables of Boston proper are now carried through South Boston and shipped from the "Point" to Spectacle Island. Fifteen to twenty a week are here boiled in open vats, emitting a horrible stench, which is carried by the wind over the inner harbor and adjacent islands. Pigs have been kept at this place in large numbers, but on a recent visit we found only two. The place is disgusting, and filthy in the extreme.

Dead cattle and sheep and pigs, from the railroad trains, are bought by the various bone-boiling establishments in the neighborhood of Boston and "rendered" in the manner described. Some of them also receive horses. Many of the animals are putrid before a bargain is made for their removal. Dogs and cats for the most part get into the docks, or are thrown into the ash-carts, and go to make up the filling of new land.

THE REMEDIES

for the evils to which we have called attention may be thus expressed in their simplest form: —

1st. The prevention of putrefaction.

2d. The conversion of the offensive vapors resulting from boiling into inodorous and harmless gases.

Everything connected with the business of slaughtering can in one of these two ways be disposed of, except the manure made by the animals, which need be no more offensive than in a well-kept stable.

To accomplish all this it is necessary: —

1st. To give up the practice of feeding the offal to hogs.

2d. To build abattoirs and melting-houses within the same enclosure.

Not a single step can be made in the improvement of existing modes of slaughtering without giving up the practice of feeding the offal to hogs; with them reform is hopeless.

It is not necessary to go to either Paris or London to see an abattoir on a very extensive plan. The "Butchers' Hide and Melting Association" of New York have one in successful operation at the foot of Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets, East River. They never fed the offal to hogs in the city of New York, but every other imaginable form of nuisance had grown up about the slaughter-houses which existed there five years ago. Now all is changed, and the business is conducted in an orderly, cleanly, and healthful manner, giving no offence whatever to the surrounding population, and, as we were informed on the spot, with increased economy, profit, and satisfaction to the butchers themselves. There are twenty-nine bulks or compartments within the immense structure to which we have referred, each of which is occupied by a separate butchering firm, who have complete control of their premises. The "terms" to butchers using this abattoir, or any other of the recently improved slaughter-houses in New York, are now fixed, and consist simply of *the feet and legs of the cattle from the knee down, with the skin on.* These are sold by the proprietors to the manufacturers of glue and Prussian blue for eleven cents a piece, or forty-four cents for a set of four. This pays a good profit upon investment for buildings and appliances, and all parties are satisfied.

Every portion of the animals liable to become putrid or offensive is removed before the decomposition can attack it, even in the warmest weather, and this is done in an orderly and methodical way.

Melting-vats are under the same roof. The vapors from these vats are condensed in the East River, and there is no offensive odor whatsoever. Nothing is wasted, and everything is made to bring the highest price by the saving of the cost of transportation. The only thing needed in this establishment to make it complete is a vat for "rendering" offal. This is now carted across the city before decomposition can attack it, to the "rendering dock" at the foot of Thirty-eighth Street, North River, where it is dumped directly into vats, which are then hermetically closed except for the escape of the vapors and noxious gases, which pass through

coils of iron pipe intensely heated by a furnace. These vapors are finally mingled with a certain proportion of air, by an arrangement similar to an argand burner, and are conducted into the flame of the furnace where they are consumed. There are received annually in the vats of this establishment four thousand dead horses, many hundreds of dead cattle and sheep, five thousand dogs and cats, one hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds of condemned meat, and *those parts of the slaughtered animals which at Brighton go to the hogs*, from every slaughter-house in the city of New York.

This material is "rendered" into tallow, grease, bone, and scrap, without the slightest odor proceeding from the vats during the process. The scrap and bones are removed in barges to be used as fertilizers.

By either of these processes, the condensation of the vapors by cold water, or the destruction by fire, every tallow-rendering and bone-boiling establishment can be made perfectly inoffensive.

THE VALUE OF BLOOD.

The reform of any social evil may be greatly hastened, if it can be shown that it does not involve pecuniary loss. Whoever attempts to reform our modes of slaughtering animals must be prepared to meet the universal statement among the butchers that hogs fed upon blood and offal are a source of profit. *We cannot deny it*, while at the same time asserting that, as a source of danger to public health, the practice ought to be given up. But we also believe that *the loss of the value of blood* involved in the present system is enough to nearly, and perhaps quite, compensate for the gain in hog-keeping.*

The blood of slaughtered sheep and hogs is now entirely lost. No attempt is made to save it, and it is left to putrefy in the pens. The blood of cattle killed at Brighton is scattered over its many slaughter-houses, and is regarded as of so little value that the portion saved is sold by the butchers for anything they can get.

* This gain is not as great as might at first appear, since a good deal of the offal now thrown into the pens is only partially stripped of its fat. Under a better system *all* this fat would go with the tallow.

Some of them say that they are glad to be rid of it at any price, because it so quickly becomes offensive. *The blood of Brighton does not bring more than a cent a gallon*, reckoning one season with another. On the other hand, at the largest slaughter-house in New York, and a very fine one, although not equal to the one just described, the proprietor informed us that he sold the blood of thirty thousand cattle killed last year for five thousand dollars cash, which was enough to pay *the interest on the cost of his establishment*, and that he expected to get a good deal more in future.

The value of blood consists chiefly in its serum or watery part, which separates from the clot on coagulation; and the value of this portion depends upon its containing *albumen*. Sugar-refiners use the fresh blood, because it is cheaper and the color is not objectionable, but calico-printers and photographers require it to be colorless, and therefore use either egg albumen, or blood albumen from which the red clot has been carefully separated. From these two sources, egg and blood, comes all the albumen used in the arts. Albumen constitutes seven per cent. of the whole mass of the blood, and is readily prepared from the serum, by simple evaporation, without the addition of any other material. The process is fully described in a report made to the "Societe Industrielle de Mulhouse," April 28, 1869, a translation of which is furnished in the Appendix.

Solid blood albumen, the result of the evaporation, is a dry, brittle, translucent material, resembling horn, or fragments of glue. This, when dissolved in water, resumes its primitive consistence.

Blood albumen in this form is imported from France, and cost at present one dollar and twenty cents, gold, per pound. Our cloth-printing establishments use it very extensively. It is also used by sugar-refiners, and if the production should be increased, it would, for every purpose, take the place of fresh blood. At one of the largest sugar refineries in this vicinity, the supply of blood from Brighton has been found to be so uncertain and unsatisfactory (often putrid and offensive*) that the imported dry albumen has entirely taken its place. In addition to this real "blood albu-

* From this cause the city of Cambridge does not permit the carts carrying blood to pass through its streets.

men," there is another dry black material imported at a much cheaper price, which is used also by the sugar-refiners. This is evidently *dried blood*, with all the coloring matter retained.

Of these two articles, there passed through the Boston custom-house, in 1869, ten thousand three hundred and forty-six pounds of blood albumen, and six thousand two hundred and thirty-four pounds of dried blood.

The amount brought into the port of New York* we have been unable to ascertain, but it is probably very much larger.

The calico-printers use, it is estimated, from eight to twelve thousand pounds of blood albumen per annum, and the consumption for their purposes is rapidly increasing, and promises to continue. If the article should be manufactured in such close connection with slaughter-houses as to preserve the clearness of color it would take the place of egg albumen for every purpose. The use for refining sugar would be very great, even if the blood were simply dried, without attempting to separate the clot from the serum. These are doubtless the chief uses of blood albumen, but there are many other arts in which it is essential in small amounts. The market is extensive, the demand is increasing, and the price is such that the blood of an ox (according to French experience†) is worth one dollar and five cents, gold, when separated from its clot and coloring matter, and dried. Even with the fresh blood allowed to run into vats, as in New York, five thousand dollars divided among thirty thousand cattle gives sixteen two-thirds cents for each animal, which is five times as much as the Brighton butchers receive.

So much for the *serum* of blood. But there is another element of value in its *fibrine*, or the portion which coagulates, holding the red globules in its meshes.

This is a fertilizer of the most powerful kind. We have the highest chemical authority for saying that this when dried is worth more than Peruvian guano. A company is now preparing it for this purpose at the Communipaw slaughter-houses near New York, without separating the serum. It certainly is practicable to make

* Egg albumen and blood albumen are not distinguished on the books of the New York custom house.

† See Appendix.

both the serum and fibrine available. After the separation of the serum, on coagulation, the clot might be mixed with dried earth or clay, or dried peat or gas lime (holding carbolic acid), or some similar material, and rapidly dried before decomposition could reach it.

We have endeavored to show that blood, under our present system (or rather want of system), is a source of filth, and a source of waste; that it has a value much greater than has been generally supposed, and greater now than ever before; that the interests of health and economy combine to make it important to save it from putrefaction, and to utilize it. But this can only be done to advantage in large establishments, and by dealing with large amounts.

To complete the reform in modes of slaughtering in the vicinity of Boston in such a way that nobody shall suffer and everybody shall gain, there are needed one or more "*Abattoirs*," containing all the improvements which European experience can furnish, or modern science suggest. They need not be expensive buildings, although they should occupy a large space. They should have comfortable stables for protecting and feeding the animals. As regards the slaughter-house itself, the essential things seem to be: —

1st. A pavement of stone or of some material impervious to blood.

2d. An abundant supply of water.

3d. Complete drainage and sewerage.

4th. Vats for the "rendering" of fat and offal on the spot, before putrefaction can attack them.

5th. The means of converting blood into blood albumen.

If disinfection of "offal scrap" should be necessary at any season it could be done by means of *earth dried in the sun*, with perhaps the mixture of a little fresh lime, thus increasing its value as a fertilizer.

The *sanitary* advantages of such a system would be: —

1st. The removal of the present offensive odor, which, as population becomes more dense, must affect public health.

2d. The removal of slaughter-house pork from the markets.

3d. The ready inspection of meat, thus insuring the rejection of that which is unfit for food.

The *economical* advantages would be: —

1st. Diminished liability of having meat "spoiled" by exposure to the emanations from the putrid pig-pens.

2d. The value of the blood which would be saved and utilized.

3d. The savings which must always accompany order, system, the division of labor, the avoidance of transportation, and the doing any business on a large scale.

4th. The greatly increased value of land in the vicinity of the present slaughter-houses.

The preceding considerations, together with the appended documents throwing additional light on the whole subject, are respectfully submitted to the Legislature and to the people of the State, in the hope that they will hasten the day, which is sure to come, when the present offence will be removed.

APPENDIX TO REPORT ON SLAUGHTERING.

Blood Albumen — Its Value and Mode of Production.

[Translation.]

Extracts from a Report to the Chemical Committee of the "Societé Industrielle" of Mulhouse, France, by M. Charles Dollfus-Galline, April 28, 1869. (*Bulletin de la Societé Industrielle de Mulhouse, April et May,* 1869.)

The high price now demanded for both egg and blood albumen has induced the chemical committee to examine into the causes of their enhanced value, in order that some remedy should if possible be applied, to prevent the disturbance which is threatened from this cause to the business of cloth printing. It is evident that the production of blood albumen is not equal to the demand, especially since the English and American manufacturers have commenced making goods of a certain description ("*faux teint*"),

which require the use of albumen, and which until recently have been almost exclusively made in France.

We have thought that the best means to prevent this constant increase in the price of albumen would be to stimulate in every possible way the production of blood albumen, since we believe that in many localities the blood is lost. Up to the present time Austria and France have furnished their share of the whole amount required, but Russia, North Germany, and even England, have not done their part. Your Commission believe that, in this view of the case, they cannot do a better service than to encourage the makers of albumen in all countries by explaining the process of extracting albumen from blood, — a proceeding quite simple when the details are understood. In the first place we will explain the principles involved in the separation of albumen from the coloring matter of blood, and then describe the necessary apparatus and the manner of using it. Lastly we will enumerate the apparatus sufficient for the manufacture of forty kilogrammes ($88\frac{1}{5}$ pounds) of dry blood albumen per day.

Blood is a red, alkaline liquid, which, as every one knows, becomes a gelatinous mass by cooling soon after it has flowed from the arteries and veins. The chief constituents of blood are, water, fibrine, albumen, and colored globules which, when the blood is circulating, swim in the fibrine and albumen. As soon as the blood cools the fibrine coagulates, forming a kind of net-work which encloses the colored globules in its meshes. The more the blood cools, the more the net-work contracts, and pretty soon you see a clear fluid exuding from its meshes. This fluid is *serum*, and the object of the manufacturer of albumen is *to collect this clear fluid and dry it.*

The following are the means practically employed: When the animal is knocked down and his throat cut, the blood flows in a large stream, and should be received in zinc vessels of the following dimensions: Diameter 0.38 ($14\frac{9}{10}$ inches); depth 0.10 ($3\frac{9}{10}$ inches). These "receivers" hold about eight litres ($1\frac{3}{4}$ gals.) of blood, and two or three must be used to obtain all the blood of an ox. As soon as the blood is received it should be taken to a place where the air is as fresh as possible, but only a few yards distant from the spot where the animal is struck, and here it must remain until it has coagulated. It is important that the blood

should not be carried far while it is warm, as otherwise the red globules will mix with the serum and will give it a reddish color. When the blood has coagulated, which will be in from half an hour to an hour and a half or even two hours, according to the temperature of the air, it can then be taken, without risk, a distance of several hundred yards, but this must be done in the same vessel in which it has coagulated.

When the blood has perfectly coagulated, a condition which is recognized by the gelatinous mass being covered with liquid globules almost free from color except perhaps a light tint of greenish-yellow, the clot is to be transferred to another vessel, called the "sieve." The form of this vessel is similar to the one in which the blood was originally received. The diameter 0.38 ($14\frac{9}{10}$ inches), the depth 0.06 ($3\frac{3}{10}$ inches), but the bottom is pierced with little holes 0.004^{mm} (.00015 of an inch) in diameter, with spaces between them measuring about $0.02\frac{1}{2}^{cm}$ (.009 of an inch). The gelatinous mass is then cut in cubes of 2^{cm} (0.78 of an inch) and the "sieve" is placed upon a third vessel, which we call the "syphon." This third vessel is of the same dimensions as the receiver, and only differs from it in having a hole in its bottom fitted with a good-sized cork. The cork is traversed by a zinc tube 0.20^{cm} ($7\frac{8}{10}$ inches) long, which can readily slip up and down through the cork. The object of this arrangement is to draw the fluid from the top instead of the bottom of the vessel. When the "sieve" is placed above the syphon the first drops of serum which flow are highly colored, but very soon the redness disappears, and the liquid which strains through the holes of the sieve is nearly clear. In twenty-four hours all the albumen which this operation can furnish is extracted. The clot which is left is a dark-red, gelatinous solid. The serum, or solution of albumen, which flows through the syphon is limpid, slightly tinged with yellow. The first red drops remain in the lower part of the vessel undisturbed by the action of the zinc tube.

There are thus obtained two liquids, of which one furnishes, by drying, albumen almost colorless, the other a darker albumen, but which may also be used in the printing of the darker shades. Before removing these liquids to the drying-house they should be left for twenty-four hours to settle in large vessels of earthen-ware furnished with a cock 15^{cm} ($5\frac{9}{10}$ inches) from the bottom. In

this way they become clear, and furnish albumen which is quite transparent.

Such are the methods employed to produce an almost colorless albumen from blood. We believe that they are susceptible of great improvement; in fact we are far from getting in this way all the albumen which blood contains. The analysis of M. Nasse shows us that one thousand kilogrammes of blood contain sixty-seven kilogrammes of albumen, while by the process we have described there are obtained only twenty-five kilogrammes. The following results are from experiments made upon several hundred cattle. An ox or cow furnishes an average of eighteen litres ($3\frac{8}{10}$ gallons) of blood, yielding four litres ($\frac{88}{100}$ of a gallon) of serum. Ten litres ($2\frac{2}{10}$ gallons) of serum are required to make a kilogramme ($2\frac{2}{10}$ pounds) of dry albumen. The blood of $2\frac{1}{2}$ beeves is therefore necessary to make one kilogramme of albumen. The blood albumen of commerce comes from cattle. We do not think that as yet the blood of sheep or of calves has been used for this purpose. The albumen of these animals has all the qualities of that from beeves. The albumen from sheep's blood is even preferable, since it thickens more.

The blood of ten sheep or of seventeen calves is necessary to furnish one kilogramme of dry albumen.

The serum from the blood of sheep is as rich in albumen as the blood of beeves; ten kilogrammes of this serum furnish by drying one kilogramme of albumen. Calves do not give as much; ten kilogrammes of their blood make 0.82 of a kilogramme of albumen.

We have reason to believe that the blood of pigs would give excellent results. In France their blood is too valuable to be used for extracting albumen; but in the United States, where pigs are killed in enormous numbers, their blood could be used for this purpose to advantage.

To make forty kilogrammes of dry albumen per day (requiring the slaughter of one hundred beeves) there are required one hundred and fifty "receivers," three hundred "sieves," three hundred "syphons," eight large earthen-ware vases, and one thousand one hundred plates, in which to dry the serum. These plates must not be too large. Those referred to are $0^{m}.300$ ($11\frac{8}{10}$ inches) by $0^{m}.250$ ($9\frac{8}{10}$ inches) and $0^{m}.03$ ($1\frac{1}{10}$ inches) in depth.

The following extracts from the journal of a member of the Board, written during a tour in Europe in 1867, are presented as furnishing a description of the most recent slaughtering establishments in France: —

"Paris, Sept. 21, 1867. — We determined to visit the Abattoir of Paris recently erected in imperial grandeur by order of Napoleon III. Never was a great idea carried out more thoroughly and on perfectly scientific, humane, and hygienic rules. It covers a space of about one hundred and fifty acres just outside of old Paris, but within the modern limits, which, like those of London, now include many smaller towns that had grown up around the ancient *Lutetia*. It is at La Vilette. There all the flesh meat eaten in Paris is slaughtered and prepared for the market. One hundred and fifty master-butchers and nine hundred apprentices are at work most of the time. The slaughter-houses, some thirty in number, are made of brick, with stone floors, and each is arranged with neat stables immediately adjacent, where the animals can be kept and fed. The houses are long and two stories in height, arranged with streets, straight, broad, and clean, between them, like those of a small model village. All the surroundings, as well as the interiors of the buildings, are kept scrupulously neat, and all refuse matter is immediately carried off fifteen or twenty leagues from the city by means of a canal which runs through the entire territory. In this way and by great care, the place, instead of throwing out an offensive odor, as the establishments at Brighton, for example, are perfectly pure.

"A visitor could be in attendance all day without having his nostrils once offended, as they are always at Brighton.

"Each master-butcher can bring his animals, and on being inspected and found healthy, they can be slaughtered by him on payment of certain charges. Inspection is made before killing, and again before the meat is carried off to market. About two thousand five hundred oxen, two thousand five hundred calves, and thirty thousand sheep are slaughtered every week.

"The *administration* consists of: *first*, custom-house officers for the entry of the animals; *second*, police to take care of the animals; and, *third*, employers to take care of the whole establish-

ment. Besides these there are inspectors, whose duty is to examine animals before and after killing.

"The establishment was opened January, 1867. Everything offensive is used up in a scientific way, so that everything valuable is saved, and nothing taints the air.

"An excellent oil for machinery is extracted from the feet of the sheep. The fresh blood is converted into a dry and inoffensive form of '*albumen*,' used for refining sugar, and for other purposes in the arts.

"On the side of the canal opposite to that on which stands this village (so to speak) of slaughter-houses, appears a magnificent and lofty 'crystal palace' of iron and glass, intended for the keeping of large herds of cattle when first brought to be sold to the master-butchers. It is of matchless beauty, because so lofty and airy-looking, and yet is admirably fitted for keeping securely in a healthy state large droves of animals.

"I think meat of animals thus kept must be more likely to be healthy than it would be after long exposure to heat or cold, and after being half trampled to death in consequence of close crowding, as in our cars from the West, and finally after being tumbled out into miserable open pens, as at Brighton.

"The mode of slaughtering, too, is much less brutal than with us. The animals are quietly led in blindfolded, and are not aware of any trouble impending until the fatal blow is struck."

REGISTRY OF BIRTHS.

WHOLE NUMBER REGISTERED 170.

Births Registered in the Town of Brighton for the Year 1869.

Date of Birth.	Name of the Child, if any, and Color (other than White).	Sex and condition (as twin, illegitimate, etc).	Place of Birth.	Names of Parents, and Maiden Name of Mother.	Residence of Parents.	Occupation of Father.	Place of Birth of Father.	Place of Birth of Mother.
1869.								
Jan. 1	—— Sturtevant	Female, w.	Brighton	Henry & Josephine(Carpenter)	Brighton	Carpenter	Waterville, Me.	Boston
7	George Clinton Philbrook	Male, "	"	Samuel M. & Mary (Brennan)	"	Tinsmith	Brewer, Me.	Brighton
9	Tena Valena Harrington	Female, "	"	Willard A. & Mary A.(Jewell)	"	Custom-house	Tinmouth, Vt.	West Newbury
9	Wilfred Harold Hayes	Male, "	"	John G.& Georgianna(Staples)	"	Porter	Bolton, Vt.	Wells, Me.
10	Bridget Broggy	Female, "	Ireland	Thomas & Mary (McNamara)	"	Laborer	Ireland	Ireland
14	Mary A. Stevenson	" "	H'mpd'n, Me.	Melvin S. & Mary E. (Rich)	"	Butcher	Hampden, Me.	Winterport, Mo.
16	Annie Cunnaan	" "	Brighton	John & Mary (King)	"	Laborer	Ireland	Ireland
18	Fred. Gray Curtis	Male, "	"	Jas. S. & Emma B. (Mumford)	"	Butcher	Dexter, Me.	Newbury, N. C.
20	Joseph Mahan	" "	"	William & Ann (Cox)	"	Blacksmith	Ireland	Ireland
24	George Baderschneider	" "	"	Andrew & Catherine	"	Saloon-keeper	Germany	Germany
26	Mary Ann Timmins	Female, "	"	Francis & Bridget(McTiernan)	"	Laborer	Ireland	Ireland
28	Delia Smith	" "	"	Patrick & Mary (Keefe)	"	"	"	"
29	Anna Florence Howes	" "	Cambridge	Alonzo C. & Ellen N. (Stimpson)	"	Cigar-maker	Bangor, Me.	Newton
–	Abraham Clark (mulatto)	Male,	Brighton	Frank & Elizabeth (Brown)	"	Laborer	Albemarle C'y, Va.	Albemarle C'y, Va.
Feb. 1	Katie Morgan	Female, "	"	Lawrence & Mary (Burke)	"	"	Ireland	Ireland
2	Isabel Lawrence Strong	" "	"	William C. & Mary J. (Davis)	"	Horticulturist	Hardwick, Vt.	Boston
4	Margaret Laffy	" "	"	Patrick & Mary (Carney)	"	Laborer	Ireland	Ireland
11	Martin Meighan	Male, "	"	Edmond & Catherine (Kelley)	"	Engineer	"	Canada
11	Elizabeth Parkinson	Female, "	"	Isaac C. & Margaret (Dunn)	"	Marketman	Brighton	Ireland
11	Margaret Costello	" "	"	Michael & Mary (Dooley)	"	Laborer	Ireland	"
16	Alice Hurley	" "	"	Michael & Winifred (Lally)	"	Carpenter	"	Boston
16	Annie Nolan	" "	"	Thomas & Mary (Kelly)	"	Laborer	"	Ireland
19	Frank Bamberg	Male, "	"	Frederic B. & Phillipine (Schaeffer)	"	Carver	Germany	Germany
22	Stella Edith Monto	Female, "	"	Geo. H. & Mary A. (Claypole)	"	Machinist	Boston	Cambridge
24	Morris Mahoney	Male, "	"	James & Fanny (Callahan)	"	Hostler	Ireland	Ireland

25	Joseph S. Tarren	Male,	w.	Brighton	Patrick H. & Sarah A.	Brighton	—	Ireland	Ireland
25	Ruthena Hatch Loring	Female,	"	"	Geo. W. & Ruthena W. (Hatch)	"	Carpenter	Marshfield	Marshfield
26	Webster Warren Caldwell	Male,	"	"	Jos. W. & Julia M. (Fletcher)	"	Wheelwright	Hudson, N. H.	Brighton
28	Sarah Jane Whitlay	Female,	"	"	Thomas & Eliza (Gipson)	"	Laborer	Ireland	Ireland
28	Viola Theresa Scollans	"	"	"	Wm. & Mary J. (McFlynn)	"	Cattle Dealer	"	"
Ma'ch 1	John Griffith	Male,	"	"	John & Ellen (O'Connor)	"	Laborer	"	"
18	John Barry	"	"	"	Patrick & Mary (Sweeney)	"	"	"	"
19	Clarence Wood Sanderson	"	"	"	Chas. W. & Helen B. (Fletcher)	"	Provis'n Deal'r	Brighton	West Roxbury
21	Herman P. Thompson (mulatto)	"		"	Louis H. & Emma V.	"	—	Cincinnati, Ohio	Bangor, Me.
22	Edward James Brennan	"	"	"	John & Katie (Wall)	"	Wheelwright	Brighton	Ireland
24	Edward Henry Cook	"	"	"	John & Mary (Riley)	"	Hostler	Ireland	"
25	Dennis White	"	"	"	John & Julia (White)	"	Butcher	"	"
27	Gertrude Vaughn	Female,	"	"	John J. & Emma L. (Scribner)	"	Upholsterer	Boston	Augusta, Me.
29	Patrick Donahue	Male,	"	"	Patrick & Mary (O'Connor)	"	Laborer	Ireland	Ireland
29	Mary Honora Commerford	Female,	"	"	John & Bridget (Lyons)	"	"	"	"
31	Ella Gray Stead	"	"	Portland, Me.	Matthew & Gordon I. (Sandall)	"	Architect	St. John, N. B.	St. John, N. B.
31	Edie May Wentworth	"	"	Brighton	John W. & Susan M. (Lindsay)	"	Mason	Dover, N. H.	Rockland, Me.
April 2	William O'Brien	Male,	"	"	John & Kate (McDonald)	"	Laborer	Ireland	Ireland
3	Joseph Welch	"	"	"	John & Mary (McDonald)	"	"	"	"
4	William Bowman	"	"	"	Innis & Henrietta	"	Butcher	Germany	Germany
6	Margaret Elizab'h Kenney	Female,	"	"	John & Mary (Hughes)	"	Laborer	Ireland	Ireland
10	Emily C. Brown	"	"	"	Mich'l A. & Margaret (O'Neil)	"	Flour Inspect'r	Boston	"
14	Ann McQuillan	"	"	"	Peter & Ann (O'Brien)	"	Blacksmith	Ireland	"
14	Mary O'Brien	"	"	"	Dennis & Anna (Roach)	"	Laborer	"	"
16	Nellie Kane	"	"	"	Owen & Mary (Hughes)	"	Butcher	"	"
17	Daniel Driscoll	Male,	"	"	Dennis & Bridget (Scery)	"	Bl'ks't's Helper	"	"
24	John Struthers Higgins	"	"	"	Chas. & Ruthannah (Langley)	"	Teamster	Germany	Nova Scotia
24	Annie Norton	Female,	"	"	William & Julia (Bigelow)	"	Laborer	Ireland	Ireland
26	Carrie Livermore Murdock	"	"	"	H'y J. & Sarah F. (Livermore)	Charlestown	Merchant	Brighton	Brighton
28	James Bernard Galvin	Male,	"	"	John & Margaret (Reddington)	Brighton	Laborer	Ireland	Ireland
28	Howard Tisdale	"	"	"	Geo. W. & H. Emma (Clapp)	"	Clerk	Walpole	Walpole
29	Mary Lizzie Marshall	Female,	"	"	Cyrus E. & Mary E. (Mansfield)	"	Provis'n Dealer	Newbury, N. H.	South Reading
May 1	Honora Hickey	"	"	"	John & Ellen (Mead)	"	Laborer	Ireland	Ireland
1	Mary Ann Skehan	"	"	"	John & Kate (Delaney)	"	"	"	"
6	George Henry Jones	Male,	"	"	Henry E. & Ann (Elliott)	"	Horse Dealer	England	England
13	Mary Ann Berigen	Female,	"	"	Patrick & Jane (Campbell)	"	Shoemaker	Ireland	St. John, N. B.
14	Margaret Ann Henderson	"	"	"	John H. & Henrietta (Clifford)	"	Carpenter	St. John, N. B.	" "

Date of Birth.	Name of the Child, if any, and Color (other than White).	Sex and condition (as twin, illegitimate, etc).	Place of Birth.	Names of Parents, and Maiden Name of Mother.	Residence of Parents.	Occupation of Father.	Place of Birth of Father.	Place of Birth of Mother.
1869.								
May 18	Rose Mary Carr	Female, w.	Brighton	James & Rose (McKenny)	Brighton	Laborer	Ireland	Ireland
20	Fred. McMurtry	Male, "	"	Alexander & Jane (Thompson)	"	"	"	"
20	Johanna Green	Female, "	"	John & Mary (Sullivan)	"	Butcher	"	"
20	Mary Ann Cotta	" "	"	Cornelius & Cath. (McCarthy)	"	Laborer	"	"
20	Eugene Fowler Berry	Male, "	"	Wm. A. & Mary E. (Goodrich)	"	Bar-tender	Hyannis	Lexington, Ga.
24	Marianna Irvilla Eagleson	Female, "	"	Thos. S. & Mary E. C. (Moenay)	"	Tinsmith	Ireland	Cambridge
24	Kate Egan	" "	"	Thomas & Margaret (Behen)	"	Laborer	"	Ireland
27	Lina E. Evans	" "	Abbott, Me.	Har's'n S. & Angeline O. (Evans)	"	Farmer	Greenbush, Me.	Charlestown, Me.
June 1	Mary Ellen Welch	" "	Brighton	John & Margaret (Kenney)	"	Blacksmith	Ireland	Ireland
4	George Tyler Norton	Male, "	"	Charles W. & Emma (Frazier)	"	Clerk	Boston	Providence, R. I.
5	Mabel Frances Hollis	Female, "	"	George W. & Clara C. (Hill)	"	Marketer	Brighton	Saxonville
5	James Egan	Male, "	"	Patrick & Ann (Gately)	"	Laborer	Ireland	Ireland
7	Annie Neville	Female, "	"	Thomas & Ann (Fogarty)	"	Black's Helper	"	"
10	John Keenan	Male, "	"	Daniel & Winifred (Curley)	"	Butcher	"	"
15	Georgianna M. Frye	Female, "	"	James E. & Martha (Ward)	"	"	Wellington, Me.	Wellington, Me.
16	Mabel Preston Sperry	" "	"	Charles A. & Ida B. (Rich)	"	"	Billerica	Billerica
16	Burpey Melvin Loomer	Male, "	"	George & Maria A. (Simpson)	"	Teamster	Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia
17	Mary Joyce	Female, "	"	John & Mary (Hickey)	"	Laborer	Ireland	Ireland
20	Irving Larose Smart	Male, "	"	Rich'd B. & Elvira J. (Wethern)	"	Carpenter	Brighton	Brighton
23	Catherine Jane Quinn	Female, "	"	Daniel & Mary (Ryan)	"	Laborer	Ireland	Ireland
24	Ida Isabella Woods	" "	Cambridge	John & Katie M. (Hallaran)	"	Salesman	"	"
24	John Martin	Male, "	Brighton	John & Kate (Costello)	"	Laborer	"	"
27	Albert Lewis Sanderson	" "	"	Simeon & Georgianna (Seavey)	"	Marketer	Brighton	Natick
29	Mary Elizabeth Kingston	Female, "	"	John & Mary (Christie)	"	Grease Collect'r	Ireland	Boston
29	Cora Lomina Edds	" "	"	Thomas & Mary A. (Case)	"	Roofer	Marcellus, N. Y.	Marcellus, N. Y.
29	Joseph Smith	Male, "	"	Charles & Hannah (Buckley)	"	Laborer	Boston	Ireland
July 1	—— Howe	Female, "	"	Napoleon B. & Abbie S.	"	Bell-hanger	"	Sanbornton, N.H.
3	John Francis McNamara	Male, "	"	Timothy & Mary (Holahon)	"	Butcher	Canada	Ireland

July	4	Bertie Hubbard	Male,	w.	Brighton	John P. & Sarah W. (Dalton)	Brighton	Marketer	Acton, Me.	Acton, Me.
	5	Nelly Scott	Female,	"	"	Alexander M. & Annie(Callan)	"	Butcher	Alburg, Vt.	Ireland
	5	Nellie Reardon	"	"	"	Michael & Bridget (Concaugh)	"	Laborer	Ireland	"
	6	Theresa Waters	"	"	"	Jas. & Bridget T. (Conway)	"	"	"	"
	9	Lizzie Follen	"	"	"	Thomas & Ann (Norton)	"	"	"	"
	11	Mary Gleason	"	"	"	John & Bridget (O'Hearn)	"	"	"	"
	13	Joseph Milton Braman	Male,	"	"	Joseph B. & Ella F. (Collins)	"	Couns'l'r-at-law	Brighton	Brighton
	13	Thomas Francis Horrigan	"	"	"	Thomas & Ellen (Fleming)	"	Butcher	Ireland	Ireland
	13	Annie Ash } twins	Females,	"	"	John & Johanna (Fitzgerald)	"	Laborer	"	Paris, Ky.
	13	Nellie Ash }								
	17	Abbott Irving Fisher	Male,	"	"	Chas. F. & Sarah E. (Swett)	"	Carpenter	Edgartown	Buckfield, Me.
	18	Margaret Jane Campbell	Female,	"	"	Thomas & Mary (Ryan)	"	"	St. John, N. B.	St. John, N. B.
	21	William Henry Atwood	Male,	"	"	Sam'l S. & Marg'r't H. (Osgood)	"	Stair-builder	Taunton	Bluehill
	24	Henry Austin Potter	"	"	"	Chas. F. & Helen A. (Spear)	"	Jeweller	Concord	Canton
	25	Margaret Theresa Featherston	Female,	"	"	Martin & Mary (Callan)	"	Laborer	Ireland	Ireland
Aug.	1	Michael Connors } twins	Males,	"	"	Patrick & Margaret (Barrett)	"	Drover	"	"
	1	Robert Connors }								
	1	Lawrence Toomey	Male,	"	"	Cornelius & Alice (Whalen)	"	Laborer	"	"
	2	Mary Ellen Burke	Female,	"	"	John & Catherine (Fay)	"	Plasterer	"	"
	3	Timothy Keough	Male,	"	"	Patrick & Margaret (Mead)	"	Carpenter	"	"
	5	Henry Randall Daniels	"	"	"	Albert W. & Emma J. (Tirrell)	"	Clerk	Boston	Boston
	9	Mary Deane	Female,	"	"	Michael & Honora	"	Laborer	Ireland	Ireland
	12	James McCarthy	Male,	"	"	Patrick & Mary (Foley)	"	Hostler	"	"
	18	Maggie Blekeney	Female,	"	"	Thos. R. & Catherine (Hassett)	"	Laborer	"	"
	19	Andrew Benton Callaghan	Male,	"	"	Andrew & Ellen (Garvin)	"	Clerk	"	"
	22	Katie Kelleher	Female,	"	"	Patrick & Mary (Blake)	"	Laborer	"	"
	24	Michael Connors	Male,	"	"	Thomas & Jane (Brennan)	"	"	"	"
	29	Ellen Elizabeth Mannix	Female,	"	"	John & Catherine (Golden)	"	Butcher	"	Brighton
Sept.	1	Ellen Maria Pulson	"	"	"	Wm. H. & Olivia (Kimball)	"	"	Highgate, Vt.	Somerville
	5	Alfred Lindsay Shapleigh	Male,	"	"	Sam'l B. & Clara D. (Hitchcock)	"	Tea Merchant	Lowell	Mt. St. H'laire, Ca.
	12	Michael Henry Cullen	"	"	"	Michael & Bridget (Carroll)	"	Laborer	Ireland	Ireland
	17	Edith Mitchell Smith	Female,	"	"	Clark, 2d, & Hannah (Roper)	"	Carpenter	Lebanon, Me.	England
	17	Catherine Lynch	"	"	"	Nic'las G. & Abigail (Canavan)	"	Constable	Boston	Somerville
	27	Mary Ann Breen	"	"	"	Patrick & Mary (Dillon)	"	Laborer	Ireland	Ireland
Oct.	1	John Baldwin Hollis	Male,	"	"	John W. & Adelaide E. (Baldwin)	"	Wool Merchant	Braintree	Brighton
	4	Daniel Edward Broggy	"	"	"	Patrick & Margaret (Conway)	"	Laborer	Ireland	Ireland

Date of Birth.	Name of the Child, if any, and Color (other than White).	Sex and condition (as twin, illegitimate, etc).	Place of Birth.	Names of Parents, and Maiden Name of Mother.	Residence of Parents.	Occupation of Father.	Place of Birth of Father.	Place of Birth of Mother.
1869.								
Oct. 6	Mary Agnes Burke	Female, w.	Brighton	William H. & Mary (Carroll)	Brighton	Machinist	Ireland	Ireland
7	Florence Donahue	" "	"	Patrick & Annie (Holohan)	"	Butcher	"	"
11	Florence Estelle Hollis	" "	"	Wm. P. & Eunice G. (Baker)	"	Marketer	Braintree	Corinth, Me.
15	John Edward Mackin	Male, "	"	Samuel & Bridget (Keenan)	"	Chandler	Ireland	Ireland
17	Lyman Otis Warren	" "	"	Wm. W. & Mary L. (Adams)	"	Couns'l'r-at-law	Brighton	Newton
18	Henrietta Frances Goodenough	Female, "	"	HenryB.&JunietteA.(Durgin)	"	Prov. Dealer	"	Limerick, Me.
19	Mary Devoy	" "	"	Thos. & Elizabeth (Delaney)	"	Blacksmith	Watertown	Ireland
24	John Burke	Male, "	"	Patrick & Honora (Murphy)	"	Laborer	Ireland	"
25	John Golden	" "	"	John & Winifred (Farrell)	"	Butcher	Bangor, Me.	"
27	Patrick James Stone	" "	"	Jas. & Anna M. (McDermott)	"	Cattle Dealer	Ireland	Brighton
31	Marion Hubbard Munroe	Female, "	"	Theodore & Emeline A.(Jones)	"	Farmer	Brighton	Boston
Nov. 1	Ella Gertrude Lynch	" "	"	Hiram & Jane (Boyce)	"	Carpenter	Nova Scotia	England
2	Thomas Concaugh	Male, "	"	Thomas & Kate (Mulry)	"	Farmer	Ireland	Ireland
4	Richard Frederick Bates	" "	"	Hiram W. & Mary E. (Smart)	"	Sashmaker	Waterville, Me.	Brighton
6	Mattie L. Dana	Female, "	"	Benj. S. & Kate C. (Dana)	"	Prov. Dealer	Woodstock, Vt.	"
7	James Dewan	Male, "	"	Patrick & Catherine (Roach)	"	Laborer	Ireland	Ireland
7	Edward Joseph Kenney	" "	"	Patrick & Bridget (Roach)	"	Hostler	"	"
9	William Edward Harney	" "	"	George M. & Ellen (Ring)	"	Carpenter	Nova Scotia	Brighton
13	John Egan	" "	"	William & Mary (Callahan)	"	Laborer	Ireland	Ireland
13	Carrie Elizabeth Williams	Female, "	"	Simon & Elizabeth (Hughes)	"	Overseer	Germany	"
14	Julia Colety	" "	"	Patrick & Julia (Sweeny)	"	Harnessmaker	Ireland	"
14	James Edward Booker	Male, "	"	William T. & Delia Mahar)	"	Carpenter	Williamsb'g, Va.	"
16	William Henry Muldoon	" "	"	Thos. & Margaret (Doherty)	"	Baggagemast'r	Ireland	"
17	Chas. Matthew McKenney	" "	"	Wm. J. & Nellie (Kennedy)	"	Horsedealer	Boston	Boston
19	Irene Louise Simmons	Female, "	"	Edw. M. & Louisa M.(Willard)	"	Banker	"	Brighton
25	Brock Wentworth Pond	Male, "	"	Alexander G. & Clara E. (Wentworth)	"	Hairdresser	Franklin	Laconia, N. H.

Nov. 27	Lucy Anna Cronan	Female,	w.	Brighton	John & Annie (Stephens)	Brighton	Laborer	Ireland	Ireland
28	—— Nichols	Male,	"	"	Chas. F. & Rosella (Churchill)	"	Teamster	Augusta, Me.	Augusta, Me.
Dec. 1	Peter George Parkinson	"	"	"	Rich'd G. & Mary A. (Conley)	"	Cardriver	Brighton	Cambridge
1	Andrew Hahn	"	"	"	John & Elizabeth (Itohner)	"	Carver	Germany	Germany
9	James Stokes	"	"	"	Wm. H. & Nancy (Beattie)	"	Saloon-keeper	Boston	Parsboro', N. S.
12	William Francis Rodd	"	"	"	Theophilus & Eliz. (Greene)	"	Blacksmith	Prince Edw. Isl.	Canada East
12	James Kelly	"	"	"	James & Anastasia (Keefe)	"	Butcher	Newfoundland	Newfoundland
15	James Lynch	"	"	"	James & Mary (Daily)	"	Laborer	Ireland	Ireland
17	John Ring	"	"	"	William & Annie (Murphy)	"	"	Brighton	Boston
24	Lilla Louisa Black	Female,	"	"	John R. & Abby E. (Clark)	"	Farmer	Worcester	Barry
26	Chas. Granville Packard	Male,	"	"	David T. & Abby C. (Mayhew)	"	Clergyman	N. Bridgewater	Farmington, Me.
27	Elizabeth Cunningham	Female,	"	"	Michael & Maria (Killeon)	"	Laborer	Ireland	Brighton
27	—— Merrifield	Male,	"	"	Otis E. & Elizabeth (Barrett)	"	Salesman	Boston	Cambridge
27	Elisha Brown Sawyer	"	"	"	Edw. G. & Mary (Farrington)	"	Gasfitter	"	Vermont
29	—— Dennett	Female,	"	"	Charles & Jennie (Early)	"	Carpenter	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia
31	Patrick Stephen Flynn	Male,	"	"	Patrick Jr.& Sarah (McGuire)	"	Marketer	Halifax, N. S.	Ireland
31	Leslie Pratt Phinney	"	"	"	Gorham P.& Ellen J.O.(Pratt)	"	Auctioneer	Barnstable	Boston
July 19	Carrie Bell Zoller	Female		"	Edward & Carrie A. (Fiske)	"	Marketer	Prighton	Rockland, Me.

REGISTRY OF MARRIAGES.

WHOLE NUMBER REGISTERED, 29.

Marriages Registered in the Town of Brighton for the Year 1869.

Date of Marriage.	Names, Surnames, and Color of Groom and Bride.	Residence of each at time of Marriage.	Age of each	Occupation of each.	Place of Birth of each.	Names of Parents.	What Marriage, whether 1st, 2d, 3d, etc.	Name and Official Station of Person by whom Married.
1869.								
Jan. 12	John Higgin	Boston	38	Carpenter	Ireland	John and Elizabeth	Second	Joseph M. Finotti, Catholic Priest.
	Margaret C. Woods	Brighton	22	...	"	John and Hannah	First	
" 26	Samuel F. Ricker	Brighton	27	Carpenter	Gray, Me.	Noah and Charlotte	Second	Oliver C. Everett, Pastor of Harvard Chapel.
	Delia F. Jennings	Wayne, Me.	26	...	Wayne, Me.	Joseph T.	First	
Feb. 5	Elbridge Hurd	Brighton	21	Expressman	Acton, Me.	Jason and Sarah	First	Stephen W. Trowbridge, Justice of the Peace.
	Mary E. Matson	Thetford, Vt.	20	...	Lowell	David G. and Rosaline	"	
April 3	Patrick Pursel	Brighton	30	Laborer	Ireland	Patrick and Margaret	First	T. Hannigan.
	Bridget McCue	So. Weymouth	25	...	"	James and Julia	"	
" 5	Timothy J. Sullivan	Chicago, Ill.	24	Drover	Ireland	John and Elizabeth	First	D. R. Cady, Pastor Cong. Church, Arlington.
	Jane L. Callahan	Brighton	21	...	Brighton	Owen and Jane	"	
" 6	Edward E. Rice	Brighton	21	Printer	Brighton	Edmund and Martha A.	First	Samuel W. McDaniel, Pastor of the First Church, Brighton, Mass.
	Clara E. Rich	"	17	...	Boston	Isaac B. and Elizabeth M.	"	
May 16	Harvey D. Woodworth	Brighton	33	Butcher	Livermore, Me.	Calvin C. and Susan R.	First	J. W. Keyes, Universalist Pastor, Arlington.
	Flavilla E. Bailey	"	34	...	Livermore, Me.	Jonas and Patience	Second	
June 25	Edwin C. Prentiss	Brighton	27	Printer	Foxcroft, Me.	Caleb and Almira S.	First	Edwin Parker, Minister of the Gospel, Sebec, Me.
	Celia N. Cushing	Sebec, Me.	22	...	Sebec, Me.	Joseph W. and Anne	"	
" 27	William G. Emery	Boston	36	Mason	Elliott, Me.	Joseph and Olive	First	J. W. Keyes, Universalist Pastor, Arlington.
	Sarah A. Shaw	Brighton	32	...	Middleboro'	Alfred and Sally	"	
July 1	Lucien H. Willis	Waltham	28	Clerk	Waltham	Rufus P. and Abby E.	First	Daniel E. Chapin, Clergyman, Waltham.
	Ellen E. Porter	Brighton	23	...	Brighton	William and Annis M.	"	

July	4	Charles L. Smart	Brighton	24	Clerk	Roxbury	Richard and Helen M.	First	Warren H. Cudworth, Clergyman, East Boston.
		Maria A. Geyer	Boston	18	...	Boston	Thomas J. and Mary M.	"	
	4	Samuel Franklin	Brighton	57	Painter	Needham	Samuel and Phœbe	Third	Rev. E. Edmands, Boston.
		Hannah Putnam	Boston	38	...	Portland, Me.	Benjamin F. and Nancy	First	
	4	Charles W. Hapgood	Cambridge	23	Expressman	Lancaster	Charles and Elizabeth	First	Frederic A. Whitney, late Pastor of First Church, Brighton.
		Annie Maria Marston	Brighton	21	...	Wareham	John R. and Elizabeth	"	
	20	Chas. W. Bennett	Brighton	24	Provis'n Dealer	Brighton	Elias D. and Almira	First	Frederic A. Whitney, late Pastor of First Church, Brighton.
		Melissa J. B. Tuttle	"	26	...	Lee, N. H.	Hendricks and Mary M.	"	
Aug.	9	W. H. McMahan	Brighton	23	Printer	Boston	Thomas and Eliza	First	Joseph B. Braman, Justice of the Peace.
		Louise H. Pierce	Cambridge	19	...	Saxonville	Thomas C. and Louisa G.	"	
Sept.	8	John Parkhurst	Brighton	36	Station Agent	Fitchburg	Silas and Sarah	Second	Robert Bennett, Clergyman, East Machias, Me.
		Mary E. Newcomb	E. Machias, Me.	26	...	EastMachias, Me.	Lemuel M. and Matilda	First	
	9	Charles Corliss	Brighton	57	Drover	Yarmouth, Me.	John and Mehitable	Second	I. Tucker, Jr., Pastor of Baptist Church.
		Harriet F. Parker	Newton	47	...	Boston	Thomas and Ellen	"	
	14	Albert F. Larnard	Brighton	24	Grocer	Brighton	John and Ann P.	First	David T. Packard, Pastor Orthodox Church, Brighton.
		Abby B. Collins	"	23	...	"	David and Clara A.	"	
Oct.	5	Goodwin Robert Wiley	Bethel, Me.	23	Apothecary	Bethel, Me.	Robert G. and Abigail B.	First	Frederic A. Whitney, late Pastor of First Church, Brighton.
		Tillie Olive Swift	Brighton	21	...	"	Newton and Betsey K.	"	
	14	Charles C. Cobleigh	Brighton	27	Clerk	Pepperell	Asa B. and Mary B.	First	Rev. William Newell, Cambridge.
		Ellen F. Willard	"	25	...	Brighton	Emery and Irene	"	
	14	William Parker	Boston	25	Mariner	Nova Scotia	George and Hannah	First	W. R. Thompson, Pastor Baptist Church, Brighton.
		Agnes Houghton	"	18	...	"	William and Jane	"	

Marriages Registered in the Town of Brighton for the Year 1869 — (continued.)

Date of Marriage.	Names, Surnames, and Color of Groom and Bride.	Residence of each at time of Marriage.	Age of each	Occupation of each.	Place of Birth of each.	Names of Parents.	What Marriage, whether 1st, 2d, 3d, etc.	Name and Official Station of Person by whom Married.
1869.								
Oct. 20	James H. Bartlett	Oxford, Ct.	40	Farmer	Hart'sVi'ge,N.Y.	Joseph and Elizabeth P.	Third	Chas. A. Holbrook, Rector Church of the Epiphany, Brighton.
	Frances Josep'ne Flagg	"	33	...	Oxford, Ct.	George A. and Juliette	First	
31	Amos A. Fiske	Brighton	30	Butcher	Camden, Me.	Amos and Irene	First	W. R. Thompson, Baptist Pastor, Brighton.
	Mary Washburn	"	25	...	Boston	Dana and Annie	"	
Nov. 14	Daniel B. Clement	Brighton	43	Japanner	Goffstown, N. H.	Daniel M. and Abigail	Second	Warren H. Cudworth, Clergyman, East Boston.
	Eliza B. Somerby	Boston	36	...	Boston	Hezekiah and S. N. Prince	"	
14	Jacob N. Danforth	Brighton	25	Farmer	Cambridgep't, Vt	David and Harriet	First	W. R. Thompson, Baptist Pastor, Brighton.
	Esther S. D. Mullett	"	24	...	Marlborough	James T. and Emily	"	
18	John Burlingame	Brighton	43	Clerk	Brighton	Stutley and Charlotte	First	T. E. St. John, Minister of the Gospel, Worcester.
	Olive R. Bates	"	27	...	Strong, Me.	Edward F. and Roxanna T.	"	
27	John Tatten	Brighton	22	Laborer	Ireland.	William and Ellen	First	William Shinnick, Assistant Pastor St. Patrick's, Watertown.
	Margaret Flynn	Newton	20	...	"	Morriss and Mary	"	
Dec. 6	William E. Pritchard	Brighton	21	Wheelwright	Somerville	William E. and Juliette G.	First	Thomas F. Fales, Rector of Christ's Church, Waltham.
	Maria F. Hatfield	Waltham	18	...	Dorchester	Abraham and Maria	"	
26	Carl Conrad Aug. Meier	Brighton	30	Baker	Schwalenberg, Prussia.	Karl and Karoleine	First	C. J. Otto Hanser, Clergyman, No. 70 Shawmut Av., Boston.
	Anna Margaret Abby	Cambridge	21	...	Langsfeld, Prus'a	John and Mary	"	

REGISTRY OF DEATHS.

WHOLE NUMBER REGISTERED, 118.

Deaths Registered in the Town of Brighton for the Year 1869.

Date of Death.	Name and Surname of the Deceased.	Sex.	Condition	Age. Y.	M.	D.	Disease or Cause of Death.	Residence and Place of Death.	Occupation.	Place of Birth.	Names and Birthplace of Parents.
1869.											
Jan. 1	Eva L. Nichols	Female	Single	2			Scarlet Fever, Dropsy	Brighton		Lexington, Me.	Charles F. and Rosella J., Augusta, Me.
12	Mabel Standish	"	"	12	8	13	Scarlet Fever	"		Brighton	Frances and Caroline A., Bath, Me., and Marshfield.
12	Elizabeth Bogle	"	Widowed	80	3	14	Old Age	"	Nurse	Brighton	Ebenezer and Mary, Brighton and Newton.
14	Bertha S. F. Foster	"	Single		10		Teething, Pneumonia	"		Boston, (Roxbury)	Charles F. and Geneva, Boston and Germany.
22	Mary Tilton	"	Widowed	86	6		Old Age	"	Tailoress	Brighton	Ebenezer and Mary, Brighton and Newton.
23	Nancy Dale	"	Married	48			Slow Fever, Internal Weakness	"		Kennebunk, Me	Charles and Nancy, Kennebunk, Me.
24	G. Baderschneider	Male	Single	1 hour				"		Brighton	Andrew and Catherine, Helmbrichts, Ort., Germany.
25	Nath'l P. B. Reed	"	"	10	11	8	Scarlet Fever	"		"	Henry and Eliza, Boston and Roxbury.
25	James C. Curtis	"	"	1	9		Scarlet Fever	"		"	James S. and Emma B., Dexter, Me., and Newbern, N. C.
Feb. 7	Jeremiah Mullen	"	"	7	6	7	Typhoid Fever	"		Newton	William T. and Hannah, Ireland.
9	Sarah Bassett	Female	Widowed	71	5		Apoplexy	"		Chatham	David and Deborah.
11	Elizabeth Dolan	"	Single		8	6	Teething	"		Brighton	John and Mary, Ireland.
14	Louisa D. Willey	"	Married	40	5	11	Consumption	"		Craftsbury, Vt.	James, ———, Craftsbury, Vt. and Hardwick, Vt.
16	Henrietta A. Berry	"	Single	6	7		Consumption	"		Somerville	William A. and Mary E., Hyannis, and Lexington, Ga.
22	George P. Thornton	Male	"	2		2		"		Brighton	George and Julia, England and Ireland.
27	Joseph S. Tarren	"	"			2		"		"	Patrick H. and Sarah A., Ireland and Boston.
27	John Burke	"	"	5			Croup	"		"	Patrick and Bridget, Ireland.
Mar. 1	Francis Gallagher	"	"	1	1	23	Scarlet Fever	"		"	Francis and Margaret, Ireland.
5	Fanny Friendly	Female	Widowed	57			Chronic Hepatitis	"		Germany	Borach and Sarah, Germany.

Mar. 7	Magnus Sinclair Hardie	Male	Single	4	9	7	Scarlet Fever	Brighton		Quebec	George G. and Mary, Banffshire, Scotland.
7	Bridget Murphy	Female	"	12	9	27	"	"		Brighton	Morris and Julia, Ireland.
9	Richard Welch	Male	"	1	6		"	"		"	James and Abby, Ireland.
10	George McDonald Hardie	"	"	2	11	12	"	"		Quebec	George G. and Mary, Banffshire, Scotland.
13	Patrick J. Ryan	"	"	4	6	24	"	"		Brighton	Patrick and Fannie, Ireland.
14	George P. Beck	"	"			10	Scarlatina, Diphtheria	"		Fairmount	James H. and Lizzie H., Boston.
14	Patrick Williams	"	"	6	11	24	Diphtheria	"		Brighton	John and Ann, Ireland.
16	James Duffy	"	"	9	1	15	Scarlet Fever	"		"	James and Mary, Ireland.
16	Fannie Ryan	Female	"		8	23		"		"	Patrick and Fannie, Ireland.
18	Nettie Collins	"	"	24	5	3	Erysipelas	"		Boston	Seneca V. and Harriet, Fort Ann, N. J. and New York.
18	Clarissa F. Pierce	"		74	2	17	Inflam. of the Stomach	"		Dorchester	Samuel and Elizabeth, Dorchester.
18	Rosella Libby	"	Married	27	9		Consumption	"		Nova Scotia	William and Mary J., Ireland and Nova Scotia.
19	Abigail Reed	"	Single	72	3	25	Erysipelas	"		Lexington	Newell and Mary, Burlington and Lexington.
19	Robert J. Larkin	Male	"	1	4	18	Measles, Inflammation of Bowels	"		Brighton	Patrick K. and Isabella J., Ireland and Canada.
24	Catherine Hickey	Female	"	1	7		Measles	"		"	John and Ellen, Ireland.
26	Eliza Jane Ludgate	"	"	3		10	Measles, Lung Fever	"		"	John and Catherine, Ireland.
27	James Cunnaan	Male	"	2	2		Burns (accidental)	"		"	John and Mary, Ireland.
29	John Norton	"	Married	62			Chronic Bronchitis	"	Laborer	Ireland	Michael and Winifred, Ireland.
April 1	Thomas Horrigan	"	Single	4	2	23	Brain Fever	"		Brighton	Thomas and Anna, Ireland.
4	Mary Ryan	Female	"	6		11	Scarlet Fever	"		"	Patrick and Fanny, Ireland.
8	George Hucke	Male	"	2	5		Heart Disease	"		"	George and Frederika, Germany.
9	William Bergen	"	"	31			Injury from a team	"	Trader	Ireland	Edward and Catherine, Ireland.
11	Michael Gaffy	"	"	6	5	8	Measles	"		Brighton	John and Mary, Ireland and Brighton.
11	Susan S. Allen	Female	Widowed	80	1		Pneumonia	"		Gloucester	Robert, ——— ———
11	Edwin Richards	Male	Single	62	9	27	Ascites, Probably Cancer in Stomach	"		Newton	Aaron and Caroline, Newton.
13	Joseph Duncklee	"	"	31	1	13	Consumption	"	Clerk	Cambridgeport	John and Harriet G., Amherst, N. H. and Boston.
13	Margaret Gleason	Female	"	1	6		Scarlet Fever	"		England	John and Bridget, Ireland.
15	Isabella F. Wright	"	Married	28	5	19	Congestion of Lungs	Newton and Brighton		Brighton	David and Clara A., Dennis and Sandwich.
17	Thomas Cochran	Male	"	66			Dropsy on the Brain	Brighton	Laborer	Ireland	Thomas and Mary, Ireland.

Deaths Registered in the Town of Brighton for the Year 1869 — (continued.)

Date of Death.	Name and Surname of the Deceased.	Sex.	Condition	Age. Y.	M.	D.	Disease or Cause of Death.	Residence and Place of Death.	Occupation.	Place of Birth.	Names and Birthplace of Parents.
1869.											
Apr. 17	Patrick Gallagher	Male	Single	1	11	26	Lung Fever	Brighton		Brighton	James and Alice, Ireland.
20	Harrison S. Evans	"		29				"	Farmer	Maine	Edmund and Elvira.
24	Thomas Freen	"	Married	29	11			"	Laborer	Ireland	
25	May Eliza. Manly	Female	Single		1	4	Marasmus	N. Bridgewater and Brighton		North Bridgewater	Henry and Susan, No. Bridgewater.
29	Nellie Neville	"	"	1	5		Croup	Brighton		Brighton	Thomas and Ann, Ireland.
May 2	Edward Phalen	Male	"		11	8	Diphtheria	"		"	Edward and Catherine, Ireland.
5	Wm. W. Warren Jr.	"	"	6	4	22	"	"		"	Wm. Wirt and Mary L., Brighton and Newton.
13	H. P. Thompson, Mulatto	"	"		1	22	Inflammation of Brain	"		"	Louis H. and Emma V., Cincinnatti, Oh. and Bangor, Me.
20	William Denehey	"	Married	43			Disease of Stomach and Bowels, Epilepsy	"	Liquor D'r	Ireland	
26	James H. Gay	"	Single	19	8	15	Hemorrhage	Waldo, Me. and Brighton	Laborer	Waldo, Me.	James and Elizabeth, Union, Me. and Prospect, Me.
June 3	Samuel W. Dudley	"	Married	54	9	5	Paralysis	Brighton		Charlton	Samuel and Susanna, Roxbury.
9	Harriet W. Child	Female	Widowed	64	4	18	Cancer of Œsophagus	"		Roxbury	Nathaniel W. and Mary, Roxbury.
10	Mary McLaughlin	"	Married	24	3		Erysepelas	"		Ireland	John and Ellen, Ireland.
July 2	—— Howe	"	Single			1	Premature Birth	"		Brighton	Napoleon B. and Abbie S., Boston and Sanbornton, N. H.
6	Dennis Hicks	Male	"	7	6		Febris Typhoides	"		Canada	Cornelius and Elizabeth, England.
24	Ida Louisa Hall	Female	"	1	5		Whooping Cough	Chelsea and Brighton			Charles B. and Bridget, Charlestown and Ireland.
26	Michael Powers	Male	"	2	7		Spasms	Brighton		Brighton	Patrick and Catherine, Halifax, N. S. and Ireland.
28	Carrie A. Zoller	Female	Married					"		Rockland, Me.	Amos and Catherine.
30	Dennis Cronan	Male	Single	20	7	5	Consumption	"		Boston	John and Honora, Ireland.
30	Edie M. Wentworth	Female	"		4		Whooping Cough	"		Brighton	John W. and Susan M., Dover, N. H. and Rockland, Me.
Aug. 6	Orman A. Long	Male	"	1		2	Water on the Brain	"		Clementsville, N. S.	William H. and Sophronia A., Clementsville, N. S.

7	Cornelia J. Hall	Female	Single	3	8		Whooping Cough	Chelsea and Brighton		Chelsea	Charles B. and Bridget, Charlestown and Ireland.
9	Luella F. Nutter	"	"	22	1	6	Consumption	Brighton		Brighton	Charles and Dorcas B., Camptown, N. H. and Acton, Me.
10	Raymond Keough	Male	Married	58			Heart Disease	"	Laborer	Ireland	Timothy and Mary, Ireland.
11	Mary Ann Perkins	Female	Single	46	2		Scrofula; Disease Liver and Dropsy	"			David and Hannah, Plymouth, N. H.
13	Nelly Scott	"	"		1	8	Cholera Infantum	"		Brighton	Alexander M. and Ann, Albany, Vt. and Ireland.
14	Ellen Ash	"	"		1	10	"	"		"	John and Johanna, Ireland and Paris, Ky.
17	Susan Eddy	"	Widowed	53	2	3	Dropsy Cancer	"		Rehoboth	Stephen and Sarah, Rehoboth.
20	Mary Ann Timmins	"	Single		6	25	Lung Fever; Cholera Infantum	"		Brighton	Francis and Bridget, Ireland.
21	Sarah J. Whitlay	"	"		5	20	Whooping Cough; Bronchitis	"		"	Thomas and Eliza, Ireland
24	Tracy Connor	Male	"	2	9	13	Whooping Cough	"		GreatFalls,N.H	Patrick and Margaret, Ireland.
25	Annie Ash	Female	"		1	21	"	"		Brighton	John and Johanna, Ireland and Paris, Ky.
26	John Dunckle	Male	Widowed	61	11	15		"	Merchant	Amherst, N. H.	Samuel and Sally, Amherst, N. H.
28	Webst'rW.Caldwell	"	Single		6	2	Marasmus	"		Brighton	Joseph W. and Julia M., Hudson, N. H. and Brighton.
29	Mary Deane	Female	"			20	Infantile	"		"	Michael and Honora, Ireland.
Sept. 1	Nettie L. Shaw	"	"		4	16	Cholera Infantum	"		Kittery, Me.	Henry B. and Louisa A. Kittery, Me.
3	Eliza. Parkinson	"	"		7		Whooping Cough	"		Brighton	Isaac C. and Margaret, Brighton and Ireland.
3	Bertie Hubbard	Male	"		2		"	"		"	John P. and Sarah W., Acton, Me.
4	Geo. Henry Jones	"	"		3	28		"		"	Henry E. and Ann, England
10	Margaret Laffy	Female	"		7	6	Cholera Infantum	"		"	Patrick and Mary, Ireland.
13	Abbott I. Fisher	Male	"		1	28	"	Edgartown and Brighton		Edgartown	Charles F. and Sarah E., Edgartown and Bucksfield, Me.
15	Jeremiah Haggerty	"	Married	48	6		Chronic Peritonitis; Constipation.	Brighton	Laborer	Ireland	Richard and Elizabeth, Ireland.
18	Michael Shea	"	Widowed	50			Pneumonia; Cong. of Lungs.	"	"	"	
20	Henry Lloyd	"	Married	47			Fracture of Base of Brain by Fall	"	Painter	Birmingham,E.	John and Ann, England.

Deaths Registered in the Town of Brighton for the Year 1869—(concluded.)

Date of Death.	Name and Surname of the Deceased.	Sex.	Condition	Age.			Disease or cause of Death.	Residence and Place of Death.	Occupation.	Place of Birth.	Names and Birthplace of Parents.
Sept. 21	Lawrence Toomy	Male	Single		1	20	Canker	Brighton		Brighton	Cornelias and Alice, Ireland.
25	Ann S. Trethewey	Female	"	31	11		Febris Typhoides	"		Nova Scotia	John S. and Margaret, England and Edinburgh, Scotland.
27	Mary J. White	"	"	47	10	19	Consumption	"		Brighton	Elijah and Nancy, Brighton and Wayland.
28	Mar'etta E. Church	"	Married	59			Burned by fall of Lamp	Quincy, Ill. and Brighton		Geneva, N. J.	Jedediah and Valena M., Orange, N. J.
Oct. 1	John B. Hollis	Male	Single					Brighton		Brighton	John W. and Adelaide E., Braintree and Brighton.
2	Catherine Kenney	Female	Married	46			Dropsy	"		Ireland	
4	Samuel Sanger	Male	"	69	7		Probably Suffering of Brain.	"	Mason	Watertown	Daniel and Sally.
5	A. B. Callaghan	"	Single		1	17	Whooping Cough	"		Brighton	Andrew and Ellen, Ireland.
18	EugeneWithington	"	"	1	6		Teething	"		"	—— Henrietta, Boston.
Nov. 4	John Callahan	"	"	1	3	15	Whooping Cough	"		"	John and Mary, Ireland.
10	William Frazier	"	Married	63			Consumption	Boston and Brighton		New York	Frazier, Scotland.
11	Nancy Mixen	Female	Widowed	77			"	Brighton		Burlington	Reed, Burlington and Chelsea.
15	Bernard Dean	Male	Single	4	11			"		England	Michael and Bridget, Ireland
20	L. Louisa Hagar	Female	"	24	1		"	"		Watertown	Horato and Margaret, Watertown and Dorchester.
21	Joseph M. Braman	Male	"		4	8	Marasmus	"		Brighton	Joseph B. and Ella F., Brighton.
22	Thomas Dolan	"	Married	39			Phthisis Pulmonalis	"	Laborer	Ireland	Bryan and Winifred, Ireland.
29	Charles W. Berry	"	Single	12	2		Scarlet Fever	"		Brighton	Jacob W. and Louisa, Nova Scotia.
30	Maria E. Wild	Female	Married	39	9	4	Inflam. of Bowels	"		"	John and Maria, Andover and Cambridge.
Dec. 2	George E. Berry	Male	Single	7	1	3	Scarlet Fever	"		"	Jacob W. and Louisa, Nova Scotia.
17	Henrietta Frances Goodenough	Female	"		2			"		"	Henry B. and Juniata A., Brighton and Limerick, Me.
19	Phœbe Hancock	"	Widowed	64	3	10	Consumption	"		Norway, Me.	Josiah and Phœbe, Greenwood, Me.
19	Larkin A. White	Male	Single	1	1	17	Typhoid Fever	"		Brighton	A. Kirke and Helen B., Brighton.

Dec. 20	William Kelley	Male	Single				Still Born	Brighton			Bernard and Catherine, Ireland.
22	Patrick Cronan	"	Married	60			Typhoid Pneumonia	"	Laborer	Ireland	John and Honora, Ireland.
25	S. C. Williams	"	"	30	2	17	Consumption	"	Bookk'eper	Braintree	Simeon and Eliza, So. Weymouth and Braintree
28	George H. Dudley	"	Single	22	5	4	"	"	CarConductor	Brighton	William B. and Sally W., Charlton and Framingham.

REPORT

Of the Committee on the Town's Testimonial to their Retiring Treasurer, Henry Heath Larnard.

Mr. Larnard, now in his eighty-second year, having been annually re-elected Treasurer of the Town of Brighton for thirty-three consecutive years, declined a renomination, last year. The action of the town thereon is expressed in the following communication from the Clerk: —

Brighton, March 8, 1869.

At a legal meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Brighton qualified to vote in town affairs held this day, it was

Resolved, That a committee of three be chosen to procure a suitable testimonial, and present the same to Mr. Larnard in acknowledgment of his valuable services.

Resolved, That an appropriation of two hundred dollars be made for procuring the testimonial mentioned in the foregoing resolve.

Voted, That Messrs. Charles Henry B. Breck, Henry Baldwin, and Rev. Frederic A. Whitney be a committee to procure a testimonial for Mr. Larnard.

The foregoing is a true copy from the town records of the town of Brighton.

Attest:

W. F. WARREN, *Town Clerk.*

The Committee above-named, in fulfilment of their trust, procured a large and elegant Silver Water-Pitcher and Salver, executed in the best style of the art, at the establishment of Messrs. Crosby, Morse & Foss, Boston. Under date of the town-meeting when action was first taken, the pitcher bears the following inscription: —

Presented to
Henry Heath Larnard
by the Town of Brighton,
in grateful acknowledgment
of his faithful services, as,
with unanimous voice,
Keeper of their Treasury,
for thirty-three years.
March 8, 1869.

"Whosoever drinketh of the water that
I shall give him, shall never thirst."

The correspondence between the Committee and Mr. Larnard on the presentation of the gift in June last, is here given: —

Henry Heath Larnard: —

Dear Sir, — The undersigned Committee take pleasure in communicating to you the following Resolutions, adopted by your fellow-citizens at their late annual town meeting.

Resolved, That a committee of three be chosen to procure a suitable testimonial, and present the same to Mr. Larnard in acknowledgment of his valuable services.

Resolved, That an appropriation of two hundred dollars be made for procuring the testimonial mentioned in the foregoing resolve.

Voted, That Messrs. Charles Henry B. Breck, Henry Baldwin, and Rev. Frederic A. Whitney be a committee to procure a testimonial for Mr. Larnard.

Be pleased, sir, to accept, through our hands, in obedience to the above instructions, the accompanying Silver Water-Pitcher

and Salver, the gift of your fellow-citizens. The testimonial, we are sure, expresses all too inadequately, their high appreciation of your valuable services. Through thirty-three years, the ordinary lifetime of one generation, they have unanimously intrusted to your hands the care and management of their public treasury. Through all this period they have asked no sureties; and the result has proved how well-placed was their confidence in the integrity of their faithful servant. The people of your native town, which was, moreover, the home and burial-place of your immediate ancestors, acknowledge gladly their obligations to one whose birth preceded the inauguration of Washington, and whose Christian life already so kindly lengthened to fourscore years and two, has been all spent in their midst, and fruitful in beneficent service.

With sincere wishes for your continued health and happiness in the evening of your honored life, we subscribe ourselves with warm regards,

Your friends and townsmen,

CHARLES HENRY B. BRECK,
HENRY BALDWIN,
FREDERIC A. WHITNEY.

Brighton, June 1, 1869.

Brighton, June 15th, 1869.

To Messrs. Charles Henry B. Breck, Henry Baldwin, Frederic A. Whitney, Committee: —

Gentlemen, — Your communication, in which you convey to me resolutions passed at town meeting, in Brighton, held March 8th, 1869, and also the beautiful testimonial accompanying the communication, were duly received.

Language would fail me should I attempt to convey to my fellow-citizens the feelings of gratitude which fill my heart in thus being the recipient of such proofs of their regard for one who, in looking back upon the past, can only feel that he has endeavored, at all times, faithfully to serve the interests of his native town in attending to the duties of treasurer during the long period of thirty-three years.

With heartfelt thanks to the citizens of Brighton for their great kindness to me in the past, and now for this beautiful gift, which I shall ever hold dear, and which will be deeply prized by others after I have been called to join kindred, friends, and fellow-townsmen who have passed on to the great heavenly circle above, — with gratitude to Almighty God for the great degree of prosperity with which he has always favored our town, and with the earnest prayer that its future may be as prosperous as has been its past,

I remain very truly yours,

H. H. LARNARD.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

HOLTON LIBRARY,

BRIGHTON,

FEBRUARY 1, 1870.

BOSTON:
ROCKWELL & CHURCHILL, PRINTERS,
122 WASHINGTON STREET.
1870.

TOWN OF BRIGHTON.

HOLTON LIBRARY, Feb. 1, 1870.

TO THE AUDITORS:

Gentlemen: — I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, the Sixth Annual Report of the Trustees of the Holton Library, prepared in obedience to the Ordinance adopted by the Town, April 8, 1864.

Yours respectfully,

B. S. FISKE,

Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

TRUSTEES

Of the Library from its Commencement.

BALDWIN, LIFE	1864
BENYON, ABNER INGALLS	1866–68
BICKFORD, WEARE DOW	1864
BRECK, CHARLES HENRY BASS	1867
CUSHMAN, JOHN PAINE	1864–66
FISKE, BELA STODDARD	1865
FULLER, GRANVILLE	1864
HUTCHINSON, CHARLES CARROLL	1864–65
JACKSON, NATHANIEL	1864–69
MATCHETT, THEODORE	1864–67
MATCHETT, WILLIAM FREDERIC	1867
PACKARD, DAVID TURNER	1869
POND, JOSEPH ADAMS	1864–67
RICE, EDMUND	1865
RUGGLES, JOHN	1864–65
WARREN, WEBSTER FRANKLIN	1869
WARREN, WILLIAM WIRT	1864
WHITNEY, FREDERIC AUGUSTUS	1864
WINSHIP, JOHN PERKINS CUSHING	1864

OFFICERS

Of the Library from its Commencement.

PRESIDENTS.

JOHN RUGGLES,	April 18, 1864 — October 9, 1865.
FREDERIC AUGUSTUS WHITNEY,	November 13, 1865 —

SECRETARIES.

JOHN PERKINS CUSHING WINSHIP,	April 18, 1864 — March 13, 1865.
BELA STODDARD FISKE,	March 13, 1865 —

TREASURER.

LIFE BALDWIN,	May 23, 1864 —

LIBRARIANS.

JOHN PERKINS CUSHING WINSHIP,	June 13, 1864 — July 9, 1866.
WEBSTER FRANKLIN WARREN,	July 9, 1866 —

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF THE HOLTON LIBRARY.

In obedience to the Ordinance respecting the Holton Library, adopted by the Town of Brighton, April 8, 1864, the Trustees have the honor to submit their Sixth Annual

REPORT.

They are not called to report on a subject foreign to the thoughts and interests of their fellow-citizens. The privileges of the Public Library have become with these successive years so generally known and shared in the homes of the people; the institution is so peculiarly their own; — an institution, to use the words of the lamented Lincoln, in a different application, "of the people, by the people, for the people," — that their report to us, not ours to them, might seem more fit.

I. THE PEOPLE'S REPORT.

The people do report. And if ever in any tone of fault-finding, it cannot be, we are sure, with the beneficent institution itself, but rather with their servants' faulty administration of this grand trust. The people do report their very great satisfaction that they possess a Public Library. They do report, and to some fresh page of their

report we open weekly, that it is well, a blessing among the greatest, that so many books for entertainment and instruction are presented them without money and without price. They do report satisfaction that books of their own choice, which the Library Committee may perchance have overlooked, they can still have placed on the shelves for the asking. They have reported, and not unfavorably, certainly, with another year, in the calls they have made in these twelve months, for the delivery of more than fifteen thousand volumes, to be taken to their homes; for so say the Librarian's returns.

II. ADMINISTRATION OF THE PAST YEAR.

But certain items of information touching the Library, the citizens rightly expect shall be, each year, laid before them, and such deficiencies and wants stated, as they can remedy and supply, and thereby increase the usefulness of the institution. At the annual town meeting, in March, 1869, four of the Trustees, one class, Messrs. Whitney, Bickford, Warren (Webster Franklin), and Jackson, whose term of office then expired, were re-elected for three years. At the approaching town meeting, March, 1870, the term of office of Messrs. Rice, Baldwin, Matchett, and Fiske will expire, and the town will be called to elect. At the monthly meeting of the Board of Trustees, held April 12th, Mr. Jackson, who had served since the establishment of the Library, tendered his resignation; and Rev. David ~~Turner~~ emple Packard was chosen in his place. The officers of the previous year, President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Librarian, were re-elected for the service of 1869–70. The two assistants of the Librarian, Frederic Augustus Pierce and Hiram Norton Cushman, who had been employed two years, while advanced scholars in the High School, were retained until June last. Subsequently, Henry Warren, son of Noah Warren Sanborn, of this town; George Hartwell, son of the late Samuel Hartwell

Moore, of Worcester, and Herbert Langdon, son of the late Joseph Langdon Waterman, of this town, were engaged, of whom the latter two are still in service.

III. FINANCES.

By the Sixth Annual Report of the Treasurer, Mr. Baldwin, which accompanies this Report, it will be seen that a portion of the principal of the liberal bequest of Mr. Holton, the founder, has been expended during the past year. This is understood to be in conformity with the legal requisitions of his legacy. The town, as usual, made an appropriation towards the support of the Library, at their last annual meeting. It will appear that more has been expended for books than in most previous years. The expenses of the Library, it will be remembered, are drawn from two treasuries. The Treasurer of the Board of Trustees meets all demands for books, paper, and sundries for the Library, when regularly vouched by the President and Secretary; while the salary of the Librarian, including the pay of the assistants, the charges for repairs on the building, for gas and coal, are drawn from the town treasury. On these conditions, the town accepted the original legacy.

IV. LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

The Librarian, being now a member of the Board of Trustees, presents in his Report only the statistics pertaining to the Library. Such suggestions as have, hitherto, been expected in that document, are now presented at the monthly meetings. It will be seen that he records as the number of volumes belonging to the Library, on the first day of February, 1870, five thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight. Of pamphlets, there are one thousand six hundred and seventy-seven. In this last enumeration are comprised periodicals, reviews, and magazines, both such as from time

to time are donated, and such as are received by subscription for the tables of the Reading Room. These latter, of course, at the close of each year, when sets are completed, are bound and are placed upon the shelves. Fifty-six volumes, and one hundred and sixteen pamphlets, the Librarian reports presented during the past year.

V. DONATIONS.

Donations in books and pamphlets, both from our own citizens and from abroad, have been continued as in past years. While we should have been glad to record on the list of donors, names of more of the inhabitants of the town, we are thankful for such as have thereby manifested interest in the institution. This kind of interest, it must be remembered, is, by no means, to be undervalued in comparison with the pecuniary estimate of the donations. A free Public Library, with but moderate pecuniary foundation, will more truly prosper in this encouraging favor of its patrons than the most amply endowed Library without it. We cannot but look with pride on the donations of books, — from single volumes to scores, from individuals of no wealth to millionnaires, — which flow each year into the Public Library of our good old metropolis. Larger has the stream been last year than ever before. The Annual Report of the Trustees, lately issued, has twelve closely printed pages of names of donors, six hundred and forty-nine in all, and states that of the entire increase of volumes last year, eight thousand six hundred and eighty-five, nearly one-quarter were given; and of the pamphlets, about fourteen thousand, nearly four-fifths were given.

The Hon. Secretary of the United States Treasury, Mr. Boutwell, our late Representative in Congress, has furnished some thirty Public Documents, thereby keeping sets complete, and adding much of permanent value to a Public Library. This liberality Mr. Boutwell has not omitted for a single year since the Library was founded. To the Rev.

Caleb Davis Bradlee of Boston, a frequent contributor before, we are indebted, with the past year, for a complete set of the Historical Magazine,—a recent publication, in nine volumes, quarto, very handsomely bound, the pecuniary value of which the Librarian estimates at some twenty-five or thirty dollars. This work embracing much information, with the valuable fruits of historical research, is distinct from the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, a very important quarterly publication, which we also possess, now entering upon its twenty-fourth volume. The School Committee of Boston have presented, through their Secretary, Mr. Barnard Capen, twelve volumes, bound, of their School Reports, towards completing our series. As our town will, beyond doubt, be very soon annexed to Boston, it is especially desirable that works of this class should be on the shelves of the Library, which will thus become a branch of the Public Library of the city.

To Mr. Joseph Lord Bates, of Boston, Secretary of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, we are also indebted for a complete set of the publications of that association, extending over a period of thirty-three years, from 1837, the date of its organization, to the present year. A complete account of each of the grand exhibitions of the Mechanic Association's Fairs, held at stated intervals, in Fanueil and Quincy Halls, Boston, is furnished, with the Report of the Board of Managers, the Report of the Judges, the prizes, medals, premiums awarded, together with the names of persons exhibiting articles, among whom several from our own town are recorded. This series of publications embraces likewise the Occasional Address delivered by some distinguished man, in each year of the grand exhibition. The first of these, as may be remembered, was the admirable discourse pronounced by Hon. Edward Everett, then Governor of the Commonwealth, on "The Importance of the Mechanic Arts." Others in the series, most instructive and entertaining, are from Hon. James T. Austin; Hon. Stephen

Fairbanks; Hon. George Lunt; Mr. Skinner, of Philadelphia, a Representative of the Editorial Staff, on "The Interests of American Labor;" by Mr. George Russell, on "The Achievements of American Mind and American Labor;" by Rev. Frederic D. Huntington, D.D., on "The Hands, Brain, Heart," which was afterwards repeated in the regular winter course of lectures, in our Town Hall, 1856; by Hon. Emory Washburn, Law Professor, in Harvard University, on "The Relation of the Mechanic Arts to the Social and Political Condition of the World;" by Hon. Alexander H. Bullock, Governor, on "The Mechanic Arts favorable to Liberty and Social Progress." The perusal of these all is most highly commended now, especially, for incitement and encouragement, to such as are engaged in the Mechanic Arts.

Mr. Life Baldwin of this town, while member of the House of Representatives in the last Legislature, has kindly supplied us with State documents. Mr. Richard Cranch Greenleaf of Boston, one of the Board of Directors of the Home for Aged Men, has presented his last Annual Report, with a complete set of the reports of that beneficent institution since its establishment; and also three volumes, — an approved modern Treatise on the "Principles of Zoölogy," by Professor Agassiz and A. A. Gould; "History, Theory, and Practice of the Electric Telegraph," by George B. Prescott; "Biographical Guide to the Literature on Sciences," by L. M. Schmidt; together with some twenty-five pamphlets of interest. Mrs. Dwight Boyden Hooper of this town has given eleven volumes. The names of all donors of books will be found enumerated in the Librarian's Report, to each of whom he has returned the Trustees' acknowledgment of thanks in the customary printed form.

VI. A SPECIAL DONATION.

A valuable donation, entitled to special notice, has been recently made to the Library by Mrs. Matchett, of this town, of three hundred dollars, for the purchase of a clock. At the meeting of the Trustees in December last, Rev. Messrs. Packard and Whitney were appointed to prepare resolutions in acknowledgment of the gift. At the next regular meeting, January 10, 1870, the following Preamble and Resolutions were reported and unanimously adopted, and are here transcribed from the records: —

"Whereas, the Trustees of the Holton Library, at their regular meeting on the evening of December 13, 1869, were informed by their President, that Mrs. William Frederic Matchett, now passing the winter at the South for the benefit of her health, had, through him, presented to the Institution three hundred dollars, for the purchase of a clock for the inner Hall of the Library, therefore,

"*Resolved*, That the Trustees gratefully accept the generous gift, with pride that this largest donation since the original legacy of the founder has come to them from a native-born daughter of the town, whose father's name is, by a late liberal bequest, already associated with one of our finest school edifices.

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Trustees be returned to Mrs. Matchett for her handsome benefaction; and that they hereby pledge themselves to preserve with care, and to transmit to their successors, this valuable and beautiful appendage to the Library.

"*Resolved*, That the Trustees, in conveying to Mrs. Matchett their grateful sense of her favor, take occasion to express their warmest wishes for the complete establishment of her health, and for her return in safety to her northern home.

"*Resolved*, That these Resolutions be entered on our Records, and that the Secretary transmit a copy of the same to Mrs. Matchett."

VII. GENEROSITY IN THE INTEREST OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

The last few years have been distinguished, in our own country certainly, by remarkable liberality on the part of individuals and communities in favor of public libraries. The Trustees, in their last Report, made mention of the recent benefactions of private citizens, and of the large appropriations of towns in this great interest. The unprecedented gifts of Mr. George Peabody; the bequest of Mr. Heard of Ipswich, of fifty thousand dollars; of Mr. Edmunds of Newton, of fifteen thousand; of Mr. Pratt of Lynn, of ten thousand, and the gifts of other generous men in Newton and in Watertown, and of the large town appropriation of Brookline, all in aid of library buildings and books, were detailed. And now, to this former encouraging intelligence, we cannot forbear adding some instances of similar generosity that have marked the year 1869. In the town of Washington, New Hampshire, a lady, Miss Sarah Shed, has, by a bequest, of which we are not informed, founded a Public Library. In Hingham, Massachusetts, one of her most liberal-hearted sons, Hon. Albert Fearing, whose name has become almost synonymous with noble-giving, so frequently has he thus befriended deserving causes and good institutions, has himself both furnished a building and endowed a library. The anniversary of national independence was, last summer, made doubly inspiring to the patriotic citizens of that ancient town by the dedicatory exercises of their Public Library. A very handsome wooden edifice, forty-five feet by twenty-eight, of peculiar and striking architecture, of two stories in height of twelve and fifteen feet, surmounted by a French roof, with all needed and spacious apartments, designed by Mr. Nathaniel J. Bradlee, was, by

deed of conveyance from Mr. Fearing, presented to the town, on that anniversary, in an appropriate speech by thedo nor, to which a fitting reply was made by the President of the Trustees, Hon. Solomon Lincoln. Rev. Calvin Lincoln, of the First Church, offered the Prayer of Dedication, and Hon. Thomas Russell of Boston delivered an eloquent oration. The items of expenditure, as we are informed, were, for land, one thousand five hundred and fifty dollars; for the building, twelve thousand dollars; for furniture, insurance, etc., one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars, making fifteen thousand dollars, to which was added an endowment-fund of five thousand dollars,— in all, twenty thousand dollars thus nobly appropriated by Mr. Fearing.

And yet another instance from the Empire State waits to be noticed, — the munificent donation just made, of Mr. James Lenox of New York City, for a free Public Library there. He conveys land to the Trustees of the Lenox Library, as a free gift to the city, between Seventy-second and Seventy-sixth Streets, opposite the Park, as a site for the edifice, and gives three hundred thousand dollars, or "any larger sum that may be needed to erect it." He covenants, moreover (we use the language of official documents), to transfer to the Trustees his entire collection of Statuary, Paintings, and Books, as a beginning for the library, and promises that no further sums of money shall be withheld that may be demanded to make this the finest Public Library in the country.

And this all is the benevolent work of one large-hearted man in the widest interest of humanity. This much he does in his lifetime, that books may be supplied to the public; that the poor as well as the rich may read; that all who will may inform themselves, without cost, in the current literature of their own time, and as they seek it, of all past ages. Would that the winds of heaven might waft the record of these generous deeds far and wide over the habitable globe!

VIII. INCREASE OF LIBRARIES.

As a natural result of this growing liberality towards Public Libraries, these beneficent institutions are rapidly increasing both in our own country and abroad. The last Report of the Superintendent of the Boston Public Library, Mr. Justin Winsor, appended to the Trustees' Report, especially confirms this. In Mr. Winsor's Report, which is really a marvel of careful labor and patient investigation, are given numerous tables, in which is most diligently arranged statistical information from the libraries of Massachusetts; secondly, other tables embracing similar information from libraries in the United States (Massachusetts excepted), and in British America; thirdly, tables with the statistics of libraries in England and Continental Europe. Our fellow-citizens, we are sure, will be pleased to learn, in connection with their own Library, something of the condition of similar institutions at home and abroad; and will be as ready as we to express their thanks to him who, with no little labor, has gathered so much information not otherwise accessible.

IX. LIBRARIES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

In these tables relating to Massachusetts, eighty-eight libraries are enumerated,—all that have made returns to Mr. Winsor at Boston, but not quite all in the State. In these are included the libraries of Colleges and Theological Institutions and various Associations, but nearly all are public town or city libraries. Private libraries of individuals are not included. Printed circulars were sent by the Superintendent to these libraries. They embraced thirty questions, such as these: When established? Income, and from what sources? Number of volumes and pamphlets? Average yearly increase for three years past? What proportion in fiction, and what in use of the same? Number of persons

using the Library? Pecuniary guaranties, or vouchers required from borrowers? Books lost? Worn out? Donations? Have you printed catalogues? Reading Room for periodicals? Printed Reports? How many employed in Library? Books covered? Sell duplicates? How often do you buy particular books asked for by your frequenters? Library opened evenings? When closed for examination? Ages of your frequenters? System of charging and delivering books? How freely do you buy duplicates of popular works? etc., etc.

It is interesting to run the eye over the replies to these questions, so conveniently are they arranged in the tables above referred to. The admirable Report of Mr. Winsor may be found in our Library, with the entire series of reports from the Boston Library since its founding, in 1852. Of all the libraries named in Massachusetts, that returning the smallest number of volumes is at Rutland, lately opened, — three hundred and thirty-one books. The largest named in the tables is the Boston Public Library, — one hundred and fifty-three thousand. But this must properly be taken with one exception. The single exception is that of Harvard University. It is not uncommon in speaking of this, to enumerate only the library of the college proper, — that contained in Gore Hall, the Library edifice, and used by all undergraduates. But Harvard University has eight libraries kept in her other buildings, besides this portion in Gore Hall. The libraries of her Theological, Law, and Medical Colleges; the society libraries within the walls of the buildings which, not being private property, but, in part, the inheritance of past ages of the college, cannot be removed; the libraries of her Scientific School, her Observatory, her Botanical Garden, her Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, — all these collections of books are as truly parts of the University Library as that portion kept in Gore Hall. Thus they stand on the lately published annual catalogue of the University, as given in round numbers, up to July, 1869.

Library in Gore Hall,	121 000
Society Libraries of the University,	16 000
Library in Divinity College,	16 000
" " Medical "	2 000
" " Law "	15 000
" Museum of Comparative Zoology,	5 000
" Observatory (the Phillips),	3 000
" Botanical Garden,	3 000
" Lawrence Scientific School,	3 000
	184 000

The Library of Harvard University, thus enumerated, was accordingly the largest, not in Massachusetts, or the United States alone, but on the Western Continent, in July last.

During our late civil contest, with what interest we scanned the returns of army and military equipments, hospital stores, clothing and bandages furnished, and waiting in our small villages, our towns and cities, the hours of dreadful need! If, as Milton wrote so truly in his sonnet to Cromwell, —

> "———Peace hath her victories
> No less renowned than war,"

shall we not, now that the din of battle has ceased, with a more tranquil and gladder satisfaction, contemplate the intellectual, moral, religious stores that are thus accumulating in all our towns, the preparations that are every year made therein, in commodious and well-ordered edifices and libraries, for the nobler victories of knowledge over ignorance for the most generous culture of the mind and heart.

The returns from Massachusetts libraries, in alphabetical order, arranged in distinct columns in tabular form, cover ten pages, octavo, of Mr. Winsor's Report. They relate to the year 1869, and of course may not quite agree with the condition of the same libraries to-day. Our own Library

has been increased in books, and pamphlets in the binders hands, by nearly nine hundred volumes, since the returns in the tables were made. But, taking the numbers there given, and leaving out collegiate and city libraries, the number of volumes in our own Library was exceeded by only four in the Commonwealth; that of the Peabody Institute at Peabody, founded ten years before ours, and amply endowed by Mr. George Peabody; that of Brookline, seven years before; that of Fitchburg, five years, and that of Concord, thirteen years before. These tables afford easy opportunity for comparison in various other respects.

X. LIBRARIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

But not in the libraries of Massachusetts alone are we instructed, but ten pages more are filled with similar returns from the United States (Massachusetts excepted), and from British America. Seventy-five libraries are here reported in alphabetical order, of which the smallest consists of four hundred and eighty-two volumes, — the Wells Library, at Lee, Ohio, lately established; and the largest, the Washington Library of Congress, of one hundred and seventy-five thousand. The Astor and the Mercantile Libraries of New York city return one hundred and thirty-eight thousand, and one hundred and five thousand; the State Library at Albany, seventy-six thousand; Yale College, fifty thousand; the State Library at Harrisburg, Pa., thirty-nine thousand; Brown University, thirty-eight thousand; the Peabody Institute at Baltimore, thirty-five thousand. In British America, from among the six libraries making returns, the Parliament Library at Ottawa gives sixty thousand; and the Melbourne Public Library at Victoria, Australia, forty-seven thousand. And so by thousands, more or less, are all these beneficent collections, in our own land and near our borders, counted, — many of them freely thrown open, and all, more or less accessible to the public.

XI. LIBRARIES IN ENGLAND AND CONTINENTAL EUROPE.

And from England and Continental Europe have come statistical returns to the Superintendent at Boston. Indeed, so full and faithful a collection of the statistics of so many libraries of the world as he has given us has not before been made. The two largest free town-libraries returned from England are at Liverpool and at London, about eighty-seven thousand volumes each. No returns are given of the British Museum. We know it is unequalled in the world for its literary treasures and valuable relics of the past. The number of its volumes must be now nearly a million. The Royal City Library of Munich, founded before the year 1600, returns eight hundred thousand volumes. The Royal Library of Berlin, date 1662, seven hundred thousand. The recent Royal and University Library of Breslau, capital of Silesia, in Prussia, founded 1811–15, three hundred and sixty thousand. The Royal Library at Dresden, founded 1556, and the City Library, Hamburg, founded 1735, three hundred thousand each. The University Library, Upsala, Sweden, founded 1621, two hundred thousand. The information thus transmitted from these various sources will be found most valuable for comparison, and for the arrangement and management of our free Public Libraries. No less encouraging, moreover, is the wide view thus presented to all lovers of liberal culture and general dissemination of knowledge.

XI. EXAMINATION AND LOSSES.

The returns from all these libraries present no more convenient season for the annual examination of small libraries, than the month of August, which we have chosen. The Boston Public Library, indeed, has just adopted a new plan in this respect, and the last examination of the books has been made in sections, so that the library has not, at any sea-

son, been entirely closed to the public. It is said that this method has now, for the first time among all large libraries, been tried at Boston, and is much approved. Our patrons can best be deprived of the books in the debilitating heat of summer, and while so many are absent from their homes. Our ratio of losses is very small, either regarded absolutely, or relatively, as we compare the losses in other libraries in our own country and elsewhere.

XII. FINES.

The Treasurer's Report shows something added each year to the income from fines. The fine-system of course belongs to every public library that would retain its own existence. We do not wish, particularly, by means of fines, to add to the resources of the Library; but, obviously, delinquency in the return of books, must, like every other privilege, be paid for. By Article 5, Chapter II., of our printed Rules and Regulations, no book shall be kept out more than fourteen days, under penalty of five cents for each half week of such detention. One hundred and forty cards we are told were retained last year, at the Boston Public Library, for non-payment of fines, of which cards about half were subsequently settled for and returned. With the exception of new books in special demand, a volume, it must be remembered, may be renewed to the same borrower, and so the accident of fine be avoided.

XIII. DUPLICATES.

We have, perhaps, erred in not purchasing more duplicates the past year. Of some most popular works copies have been multiplied, but not of many. Managers of Public Libraries everywhere find this question of duplicates a vexed one. In Circulating Libraries it is easily solved. There, the rage for a popular work is at once and wisely improved

as a means of enriching the treasury. Not a moment is lost, while the fever is at its height, for multiplying copies. The more copies, the more money in return; and when the fever is allayed, the extra copies are sold at auction. But free Public Libraries, without pecuniary returns for loans, must feel more carefully the public pulse, — must consider more diligently how high will rise this tide of popular favor; how soon, or suddenly, it will ebb. Books asked for, not already in the Library, we have in almost every instance procured; and the attention of the citizens is again called to the Record Book at the Librarian's desk, for recording their wishes in this particular. Not a single book, objectionable on moral grounds, has been entered on this Record since the Library was opened. The name of the person desiring a particular book is expected to be entered likewise. But on this whole matter of duplicates, and of books specially asked for, the inquiry is often made of us, "What is the usage elsewhere?" We can only refer to what we have said on this subject in former Reports, adding, this year, what Mr. Winsor has just given as one result from the inquiries proposed in his Circular. Thus, of the Massachusetts libraries, he writes: —

"In the purchase of books recommended, these libraries often, as far as they can, accede to any reasonable demand, — but in many cases no greater weight is given to a recommendation because a book is absolutely wanted, fitness in the Committee's eyes being the sole criterion. . . . The Boston Athenæum says, it buys on an average, three out of four that are recommended."

"In the purchase of duplicates, few of these libraries have means to satisfy the demands in this way. Some of them occasionally purchase two or three copies. . . . At the Boston Athenæum, they do not ordinarily duplicate in more than ten cases in a year; and the usage at the Boston Library Society is the same."

"I think the largest number of copies of a new book which has been bought the past year is seventeen, and this was in

the case of 'The Gates Ajar.' As showing how libraries with different aims cater to such a demand, I will state that the Mercantile Library of New York, put fifty-two copies of that book in circulation; and that Mr. Loring of this city, found one hundred and fifty copies necessary to supply his customers." [A Circulating Library.]

The usage abroad is thus, in part, noticed by Mr. Winsor from his returns.

"The Branch-Library system of the larger libraries partially obviates the necessity of increasing duplicates in each branch. Birmingham buys up to six; Manchester puts two or three copies, at most, in each branch; Liverpool, very seldom more than one copy. Where there are no branches, as at Sheffield and Nottingham, they go up in some cases as high as six or eight copies; Blackburn, two or three; Salford, three, etc."

Again, of the replies given to that inquiry of the Circular, "What proportion of your purchases are novels?" Mr. Winsor writes thus, respecting the foreign libraries: —

"In several of these libraries, the usual proportion of novels in their increase is about one-third. At Bolton, England, it is fifty per cent.; at Birmingham, twenty per cent.; at Sheffield novels form sixteen per cent. of their library."

"Some of the associated libraries obviate the necessity of buying largely of this class of books, by paying a fixed sum to Mudie's or some other London library, which furnishes them to any extent desired with duplicates of popular books, to be withdrawn when the demand slackens."

For the year reported in Mr. Winsor's tables, in the column headed "Sale of Duplicates," the Holton Library returns the number twenty.

XIV. CATALOGUE.

It is hoped that a new Catalogue will be ready for the press in the summer. Since the issue of the first Catalogue in June, 1866, the number of books has been nearly doubled; and written supplements are furnished at the Hall. It has been contemplated to print only a supplement of books added since 1866, but the Library Committee, on a full review of the subject, have lately reported in favor of a whole Catalogue. They have come to this conclusion on various considerations, — not the least of which is the generally expressed desire of those using the Library, from all classes and sections of the town, that one complete Catalogue may be furnished them, instead of one new half to be laid with one old half already not a little worn. The expense of printing an entire Catalogue will not exceed very much the cost of a Supplement only. And after a whole Catalogue is thus procured, the titles of books purchased each year may be appended to the Trustees' Annual Report, somewhat after the plan of the Monthly Bulletins at the Boston Public Library, and so no further Catalogue be required for many years. Much dissatisfaction is manifested with the present condition of the Catalogues by all who have occasion to consult them at home, or at the Hall. Some inaccuracies occurred in the first Catalogue, prepared, as it was necessarily, in haste. A more approved system than the present of numbering the books, namely, by alcoves and shelves, could be introduced in a new Catalogue. The Trustees are not at liberty to use the legacy of the founder for printing a Catalogue. But the citizens, it is believed, will now regard a complete and well arranged Catalogue as indispensable for their convenience. The Auditors entirely concurring with the Trustees in the generally acknowledged necessity of such a work, will include in their estimate for the appropriations of the coming year a small sum for this purpose.

XV. READING ROOM.

Our Reading Room is visited on each day and evening of delivery, by more or less persons of either sex, for reading and for consultation of books. Indeed, with a good number of books, which from their cost, or size, or terms of bequest, or other considerations, cannot be loaned, but must remain "Books of Reference," such an appendage to the Library becomes quite essential. On the tables are found sixteen of the leading Periodicals, Reviews, and Magazines. Of the eighty-eight libraries in Massachusetts, replying to the Circular addressed to them from Boston, as named on page 14 of this Report, sixty-three are returned as without a Reading Room and Periodicals. The remaining twenty-five we have classed in the following table as maintaining Reading Rooms, with the number of Periodicals furnished in each.

Boston Public Library, nearly 300 Periodicals.

Boston Athenæum,	115	Brighton Holton Library,	16
Boston Natural Historical Society,	100	Boston Library of 1794,	15
Worcester Public Library,	45	Taunton Public Library,	15
Boston Young Men's Christian Association,	40	Lowell Young Men's Christian Association,	13
Boston Mercantile Library,	35	Westfield Athenæum,	12
New Bedford Public Library,	31	Waltham Public Library,	11
Amherst College Library,	30	Northampton Public Library,	10
Salem Athenæum,	29	Boston New Church,	10
Brookline Public Library,	25	Lynn Public Library,	9
Lawrence Pacific Mills,	23	Roxbury Athenæum,	8
Andover Theolog. Seminary,	20	Stockbridge Jackson Library,	6
Newton Theological "	19	Gardner Young Men's Christian Association,	5

Charlestown Public Library reports a Reading Room and Periodicals, but not the number.

Several of the Massachusetts Reading Rooms are likewise supplied with newspapers. We select a few libraries within the United States and British America from the voluminous returns furnished as above, and set them here in order, with

the number of periodicals and newspapers supplied in their Reading Rooms.

The two smallest named are Indianapolis, Ind., State Library, four periodicals and "several" newspapers; and Newport, R. I., Public Library, five periodicals and fifteen newspapers. Some of the largest Reading Rooms, report thus: —

Names.	Periodicals.	Newspapers	Names.	Periodicals.	Newspapers.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Mercantile,	210	66	Philadelphia Mercantile,	100	200
New York Cooper Union,	204	55	New York Society Library,	100	30
New York Mercantile,	150	200	San Francisco,	80	300
Washington Lib. Cong.	132	58	St. Louis Pub. Library,	76	16

In British America, Ottawa, Library of Parliament returns one hundred and thirty Periodicals; and Quebec Literary and Historical Society returns twenty-two Periodicals, neither naming newspapers.

XV. LIBRARY BUILDING.

Each year, with its stated increase of books, makes more manifest to us the need of a separate building in which these acquisitions may be safely kept. As at present accommodated, they are not without peril from fire. We have paid for books, now in the Library, between five and six thousand dollars, as shown by the six annual Reports of the Treasurer. And in this estimate is not included two thousand volumes presented by the Brighton Library Association, and by the town, on starting. Neither is there included three hundred

and seventy-five volumes, many of them of considerable cost, which have been presented by individual donors. Nine thousand dollars would be required to replace as many books as we have, with the same titles, and in the same editions. In view of the growing value of the Library, the Trustees have just taken out another policy of insurance for three thousand dollars, additional to what had been before effected. The subject of a new Library Building the Trustees have brought to the notice of their fellow-citizens in former Reports. In their last Report, particularly, edifices then in process of erection, as at Brookline and at Newton, were described from the architects' plans, and such considerations presented as might show the extreme desirableness of a new building here. On page 12, of this Report, it may be seen that a very beautiful and commodious edifice in wood was, last year, erected at Hingham, at an expense of only twelve thousand dollars, part of the munificent donation of Hon. Mr. Fearing. It might not be judicious to build in wood here, in the suburbs of the good old city, that, as intimated above, is so soon to embrace beneath her motherly wings all this outlying territory, and engraft our library, as a branch, on her noble stock. But an edifice of some kind will soon be imperatively required, if we would maintain even the present ratio of increase, and even our present relative position among similar institutions.

The town was not satisfied, in earlier days, that her school edifices should rank behind those of her neighbors. But before most of the towns in her vicinity, before several of the cities of the Commonwealth had banished all those uncouth school-houses of a former generation, she had remodelled and furnished every school edifice in her borders after the most approved modern patterns. The town has, doubtless, deferred an appropriation for a building thus far, lest, by such action, she might anticipate the wish of some generous-hearted son to connect his own name with the edifice. We shall ever honor the name of our founder, Mr.

Holton, who, while endowing a Library for his native town, bequeathed besides between eighty and ninety thousand dollars of his ample estate to charitable purposes here and elsewhere. But we need honor him no less, while with him honoring some other who shall now generously provide a building. While the name of Holton attaches to the books he gave and gives, how gracefully should another name attach to the Hall that holds them! Indeed, these pleasant fancies have well-nigh borne us on into the consciousness that a building has been promised; and, as good sponsors, we volunteer a form, through which it may be called, leaving but a single blank to be filled with the donor's name: —

The *Hall of the Holton Library.*

XVI. BOOKS ADDED LAST YEAR.

We have added, the past year, by purchase and donation, nearly nine hundred volumes, exclusive of pamphlets. Many of these pamphlets will immediately go upon the shelves as bound books. The titles of these additional volumes, not on the printed catalogues, will be found on the supplements at the Hall. They embrace a good proportion of the most desirable works in the English tongue, for a free Public Library, which the year has furnished. A small part only of the additions are works of fiction. Entire sets of the works of the standard writers of fiction are already on the shelves; and each year we keep those sets complete as new works appear. But apart from these leading works of fiction, we have found occasion to add but very few other novels. Indeed, under works of fiction, in these modern times, are embraced many of the finest productions, and most to be commended. Formerly the novel, and for the most part, all that went under the name of fiction was here included, was held the great terror of all conservators of good morals and pure taste. Certainly the records of English and French literature, to go no further back than the last century, amply justify such judgment. Nor do we deny

that the low, sensational novel, ministering to the grossest passions, pandering to the vilest tastes, still creeps stealthily forth from the press, and finds victims enough for its soul-destroying work. Our doors give no entrance to such books. Their place is fitly named in the fifth verse of the fifth chapter of Proverbs, — a place, the gorgeous upholstery possibly, and gilded alcoves of which we shall not stop to picture. But to class with such pests as these all the works of modern fiction, — to put under the ban, Scott, Dickens, Curtis, Mitchell, Winthrop, Arthur, Austen, Brontë, and Evans, Whitney, Phelps, and Alcott, Child, and Stowe, Cooper, and Edgeworth, Hawthorne, Sargent, and Holmes, Marryatt, and Reid, and Reed, Thackeray, and Higginson, and Thoreau, Mühlbach, and Muloch, Southworth, and Cummins, and Warner, and Wood, — men and women in multitudes like these, who have written and are writing in fiction that inspires, uplifts, instructs, and regenerates the race, were most unwise.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is fiction; so is Mrs. Child's "Romance of the Republic." But the whole substructure of these works is stern, terrible, historical truth, and their influence in tenderest pity and in thunder tones of warning have served — how much! — the cause of righteousness and freedom. How, indeed, shall words measure all the good which has been wrought, intellectual, moral, religious; all the help rendered to history, science, philosophy, ethics, yes, to piety, by the best writers of fiction in this century alone? But the subject was treated so particularly in the last Report of your Trustees, and statements there furnished showing the smaller proportion of novels bought and used in this Library than in many other Public Libraries at home and abroad, that nothing need be added now.

Of course, more books, numerically, could have been put into the Library, last year, than have been furnished. But with so good a stock of standard English works in almost

every department of literature, our ambition, now, is to add fresh books, — such as come daily from the press; such as the people, generally, are reading and talking about. The titles of the eight or nine hundred last added show no little variety. The lighter and the graver works, volumes of lower cost, and volumes, many of four and five dollars each, are embraced.

Biography is very fully represented, from the two imposing volumes, just published, of the Life of Daniel Webster, by George T. Curtis, one of the literary executors of the great statesman, whose works in six volumes, and whose correspondence in two volumes, we already had; from the Life of Rufus Choate, by Brown, and of Jared Sparks, by Ellis; from the Life of Judge Smith, by Rev. Dr. Morison, and the Life of Rev. John Murray; from the Life of Columbus; from the Life of John Bright of England, and of Gladstone; the Life of Miss Mitford, in two volumes; and of Audubon, the great Naturalist, by his widow; to the less-pretending, but deeply interesting Life of Craig, the faithful minister, and to the touching Memoir of James P. Walker, the devoted friend and laborer in the cause of Sunday schools. Included, moreover, is that work which is charming so many readers in this country and abroad, Diary, Reminiscences, and Correspondence of Henry Crabb Robinson, in two volumes; Reminiscences, also, of Hamilton; of Mendelssohn; the Life of Ida Lewis, brave heroine of Lime Rock; Memoirs of Keble, in two volumes, by Coleridge; the new edition of Keble's Poems, being likewise entered in its own department; Abbott's Joseph Napoleon, and even Pollard's Life of Jefferson Davis.

Among works of travels, we see the titles of the great work of Raphael Pumpelly, Professor in Harvard University, Across America and Asia, a Five-years' Journey around the World; Our New West, by Bowles; Italy, Florence, Venice, by Taine; Down the Rhine, by William T. Adams; Life in Australia, by Boot, one of the five-dollar volumes; Notes in

England and Italy, by Mrs. Hawthorne; Our New Way Round the World, by Carleton; Twelve Nights in a Hunter's Camp; Eight Years in England, by Baker; Abyssinia Described, fully and beautifully; Fellows's Travels and Researches in Asia Minor, finely illustrated, as are many of the books we name; Deserts of North America, by Domeneck, in two volumes, of the price of six dollars; An American Family in Paris; Yo Semite Guide, by Josiah Dwight Whitney, Professor in Harvard University, another of the most costly volumes; Baker's Tributaries of the Nile; Wanderings in China, by Fortune; Letters from the East, and Letters of a Traveller, both by our poet, Bryant; and Adams's new work on Pompeii.

In History we have added last year, to name only a few among many works, Prehistoric Nations; Hellas, by Chase; A Treatise on the Salem Witchcraft; Town Records of Salem, from 1634 to 1649; Drake's valuable work on The Annals of Witchcraft,— these all additional to Upham's large work on the Salem Witchcraft, which was in the Library before; Early History of Vermont; Spain and the Spanish, in two volumes, by Mrs. Byrne; Reminiscences of Amherst College, by Hitchcock; History of Pittsfield, by Smith; of Essex, by Crowell; of Winchendon, by Marvin; Lossing's Field Book, of the War of 1812, in addition to all of his previous works; these few latter works being among the largest and costliest; History of the Waldenses, in two volumes; Bowles's Colorado; Sherwood's Comic History of the United States; Discovery of the West, by Francis Parkman, additional to the four other admirable works on kindred topics by this most gifted young author, and to his Treatise on the Rose, all which we had before. And still on, we see the titles of Hittell's Resources of California; Great Hunting Grounds of the World; first volume of the History of Rome, by Mommsen; Lord's Ancient States and Empires; Hagenback's History of the Church in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries; MacLean's Apostles of Mediæval Europe; and Professor

Hedge's Primeval World of Hebrew Tradition, which has attracted so widely the attention of thoughtful readers.

In Natural History, we have added, with other works, the recent large work of Wood,—Bible Animals. For the sum of four or five dollars is furnished this ample volume, in which all "beasts of the field, fowls of the air, and fishes of the sea," named in the Bible, are described and illustrated. Intelligence of Animals, by Menault, and Insect Architecture, by Rennie, most interesting, awaken the old question of difference between Reason and Instinct. The fifth great Treatise of Figuier on Reptiles and Birds has been added, at a cost of five dollars; copiously and beautifully illustrated as are his four other elaborate treatises, before in the Library: The Insect World, The World before the Deluge, The Vegetable World, and The Ocean World.

In Geology, Denton's Lectures, or Our Planet, is added. In Political Economy, Greeley's Treatise; and the History of Socialism, by John H. Noyes; and Laws of Business, by Theophilus Parsons. In Physiology, Flint's third volume, or part, of which we had parts first and second, also Phillips' large and able work, of interest to all, Treatment of the Eye. In Natural Science, the year has furnished Lackland's Treatise on Meteors; Wonders of the Deep; The Polar World, by Dr. G. Hartwig; Treatises, severally, on Wonders of Heat, on Volcanoes and Earthquakes; on Wonders of Optics; on Thunder and Lightning; and, larger than these, and at a cost of five or six dollars, Mysteries of the Ocean.

In Horticulture, we have added Flagg's work on European Vineyards; Pear Culture for Profit, by Quinn; Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America, at a cost of six dollars; Among the Trees, by Mary J. Losimer; Planting the Wilderness, by Pearson; Trees, Plants and Flowers, and How They Grow.

Yet further among recent titles, we read Mülbachh's Goethe and Schiller; The Age of Elizabeth, by our first American Essayist, Edwin P. Whipple, additional to all his

previous works, which the Library already contained; J. S. C. Abbott's Romance of Spanish History; The Ingham Papers, by Rev. Edward Everett Hale; our poet, Lowell's Cathedral, and Tennyson's Holy Grail and Other Poems, making complete in the Library the published works of these four writers. In like manner have been added Auerbach's Villa on the Rhine; Life, Speeches, and Discourses of Père Hyacinthe; Woman, her Rights, Wrongs, Privileges, and Responsibilities, by Prockett; Bushnell's Woman's Suffrage; Mrs. Whitney's Hitherto; Mrs. Stowe's, Mrs. Dall's, Miss Alcott's, and Miss Phelps's works, of the past year; Man and Woman, Equal but Unlike, by James Reed; The London Illustrated News, in sixteen volumes, folio, most fully illustrated; Nat, the Navigator, presenting our noble Bowditch as an example for boys; Carpenters' and Builders' Guide, by Plumer; Practical Poultry Keeper, by Wright; a highly approved Treatise on Dreams, Sleep, and its Phenomena, Wakefulness, and Somnambulism, by Dr. Hammond, Professor in the Bellevue Hospital of New York; Men and Things at Washington; History of American Manufactures, in three volumes, by Bishop, with several hundred steel-plate portraits of the leading manufacturers of the country, in various departments,—a work costing nine dollars; Night Scenes in the Bible, an elegantly illustrated volume; and a second volume, Metrical Pieces, of which we had the first, by Rev. Dr. Frothingham of Boston; this latter, collected before he reached his present infirmity of age, but telling, like all his various productions, of rare intellectual gifts which, in the years past, have placed him foremost among American scholars and divines.

But in thus naming, for the convenience of our readers until a new catalogue is furnished, single works from among a multitude of books added last year, we are possibly enacting the old folly of the man who carried about a single brick to show the house he would dispose of. Leaving all, we hasten to close. And be it with the hope that each book,

both those just added and those before in store, if not a well-formed and comely brick, may be as "polished corner-stones," of which the Bible tells, in that fair "palace" of knowledge which all good readers build. Various, of course, are the merits of the books selected. The above titles, as indicating classes of books, tell something of their character. Some perhaps may lull; some, we are sure, must stir and task and keep awake all the energies of mind and heart. Jean Paul, who said many good things, uttered no truer saying than this: "There are a few powerful authors who punish their readers, as did the Roman tyrants of old, by depriving them of sleep; but most writers are too benevolent to do this." May the books presented here, if of the former class, rouse and incite to right living and noble action. If of the latter class, may they at least induce a healthful rest from the strife of passion, from the cares and perplexities of the world; the sleep, at least, may it be of pleasant dreams.

Respectfully submitted, in behalf of the Trustees,

FREDERIC A. WHITNEY,
President.

FREDERIC A. WHITNEY,
WEARE DOW BICKFORD,
WEBSTER FRANKLIN WARREN, *Librarian,*
DAVID TURNER PACKARD.

WILLIAM WIRT WARREN,
CHARLES HENRY BASS BRECK,
GRANVILLE FULLER,
JOHN PERKINS CUSHING WINSHIP.

EDMUND RICE,
LIFE BALDWIN, *Treasurer,*
WILLIAM FREDERIC MATCHETT,
BELA STODDARD FISKE, *Secretary.*

Trustees by triennial, biennial, and annual election.

HOLTON LIBRARY, January 31, 1870.

REPORT

OF THE

LIBRARIAN OF THE HOLTON LIBRARY.

To the Trustees:

The Librarian herewith submits the sixth Annual Report for the year ending January 31, 1870.

The Library is at present in the following condition: —

Number of volumes belonging to the Library at the commencement of the year,	5,008
Number of volumes added by purchase, and by binding periodicals,	781
Number of volumes presented,	56
	5,845
Number of volumes purchased to supply places of books worn out, defaced, or lost,	7
Total number of volumes February 1, 1870,	5,838
Number of pamphlets February 1, 1869,	1,185
" added by presentation,	116
" " purchase,	376
Total number of pamphlets added to February 1, 1870,	1,677
No. of subscribers, or card-holders, Feb. 1, 1869,	1,559
" " added the past year,	186
Total " " since the opening of the Library in 1864,	1,745

Number of subscribers who have taken out books during the past year,	881
Number of books taken out during the year,	15,377
Average number to each subscriber,	17+
Number of days (including evenings) on which the Library has been open,	94
Average number taken out each day,	164
Amount expended for books, periodicals, and stationery,	$1,174 91
Amount received from fines,	$56 17

PERIODICALS.

Atlantic Monthly.	Harper's Weekly.
Cornhill Magazine.	Leslie's Magazine.
Eclectic Magazine.	Littell's Living Age.
Every Saturday.	North American Review.
Galaxy.	Our Young Folks' Magazine.
Genealogical Register.	Punch.
Godey's Magazine.	Scientific American.
Harper's Magazine.	The Horticulturist.

The foregoing Report embraces the year ending January 31, 1870, excepting as regards the lost books. As the intermission is now taken during the month of August, instead of February, as was formerly the practice, and the examination of the Library made in August, the statement concerning books lost relates to the year ending July 31, 1869. Eight books appear to have been lost during the year, to wit: "Sketches of Irish Character," "Manners and Customs of Principal Nations," "Planchette," "Services at the Death of Abraham Lincoln," "Rob Roy, Vol. I.," "Dog Crusoe," "Edmond Daults," and "Volume Thirty of Harper's Monthly Magazine."

The titles of the lost books are published, upon the supposition that some of them may yet be among the citizens of the

town, and with the hope that all who may at any time have had either of the books in their possession, will ascertain whether they have ever returned them to the Library.

Appended is a list of the donors for the past year, with the number of volumes and pamphlets presented by each.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

W. F. Warren, *Librarian.*

Holton Library, Jan. 31, 1870.

BENEFACTORS

TO THE

HOLTON LIBRARY,

FOR THE YEAR 1869-70.

And the Number of Volumes and Pamphlets received from each.

JAMES HOLTON'S ORIGINAL BEQUEST, $6,000.

Names and Residence.	Pamphlets.	Volumes.
Baldwin, Life, Brighton	20	1
Bates, Joseph L., Boston	2	3
Boston Public Library, Trustees of	7	–
Boston School for the Ministry, Officers of	1	–
Boutwell, George S. Hon., Washington, D. C.	9	9
Bradlee, Caleb Davis, Rev., Boston	–	9
Brighton, Town of	–	1
Capen, Barnard, Boston	–	12
Dana, Esther, Mrs., Brighton	–	1
Greenleaf, Richard Cranch, Boston	25	3
Hooper, Dwight B., Mrs., Brighton	–	7
Kirke, George W., Brighton	–	2
Manchester Public Library, Trustees of	1	–
Massachusetts, Commonwealth of	–	5
Matchett, William F., Brighton	16	–
Packard, David T., Rev., "	3	–

Peabody Institute, Trustees of, Peabody .	1	–
Reading Public Library, Trustees of, .	1	–
Sibley, John L., Cambridge . . .	2	–
Taunton Public Library, Trustees of .	1	–
Turner, Alfred T., Boston . . .	1	–
Watertown Public Library, Trustees of .	1	–
Whitney, Frederic A., Mrs., Brighton .	–	2
Whitney, Frederic A., Rev., " . .	–	1
Winship, J. P. C., " . .	23	–
Winsor, Justin, Boston	1	–
Worcester Public Library, Directors of, .	1	–
	116	56

TREASURER'S REPORT.

LIFE BALDWIN, Treasurer, in account with HOLTON LIBRARY.

DR.

To balance of funds on hand, as per last report, Feb. 6, 1869,		$4,388 19
To sale of coupons,	$114 00	
Premium on do.,	42 18	
		156 18
To cash received of Librarian for Fines 3 months, ending May 1,	$10 56	
" 3 " " Aug. 1,	18 30	
" 3 " " Nov. 1,	11 04	
" 3 " " Feb. 1,	16 27	
		56 17
To sale of coupons,	$111 00	
Premium on do.,	22 75	
		133 75
To Premium on $400 U. S. bonds sold,		57 11
		$4,791 40

CR.

By cash paid sundry bills and expenses, as follows, viz. : —	
By Rice & Rogers, printing, etc.,	$11 25
W. F. Warren, sundry bills,	45 35
Nichols & Noyes, books,	1,035 31
Check stamps,	60

M. H. Sargent, Jr., books,		3 00
E. E. Rice & Co., labels,		2 75
Hooper, Lewis & Co., paper,		8 00
Bela S. Fiske, insurance,		121 00
H. Cushman, expressage,		9 70
Crosby & Daniels, books,		68 00
Lovering & Co., books,		1 25
Balance on hand in U. S. Bonds,	$3,400 00	
Cash,	85 19	
		3,485 19
		$4,791 40

L. BALDWIN, *Treasurer.*

BRIGHTON, Feb. 8, 1870.

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

OF THE

TOWN OF BRIGHTON,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JANUARY 31, 1870.

BOSTON:
ROCKWELL & CHURCHILL, PRINTERS,
122 WASHINGTON STREET.
1870.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE FOR 1869–70.

HENRY BALDWIN, CHAIRMAN.	Term expires	March,	1870.
J. P. C. WINSHIP, SECRETARY.	"	"	"	1871.
C. H. B. BRECK.	"	"	"	1872.

SUB-COMMITTEES.

High School and Primaries Nos. 4 *and* 5 — HENRY BALDWIN.
Bennett Grammar and Primaries Nos. 2 *and* 3 — C. H. B. BRECK.
Harvard Grammar and Primaries Nos. 1 *and* 6 — J. P. C. WINSHIP.

REPORT.

To the Citizens of the Town of Brighton: —

Your School Committee herewith submit the thirty-second annual report upon the condition of the public schools.

We have not been unmindful of the variety and the importance of the trusts reposed in us by the town. The superintendence of the education of the youth of a community involves great care and grave responsibilities; and the utmost fidelity and constant vigilance should be demanded of the members of the School Committee in the performance of their duties. The law clothes them with extraordinary powers, and vests in them almost an exclusive control of the schools. Upon them devolve the care and custody of the extensive property of the town in school-houses and school-furniture; the selection of competent teachers, who shall educate the youth physically, morally, and intellectually; the maintenance of a proper discipline, and the establishment of a suitable course of study in the various schools; the disbursement of all moneys appropriated by the town for their support, and the settlement of the numerous questions which so often arise in the ordinary administration of the schools.

We congratulate our citizens upon the continued prosperity and improvement of our schools. During the past year their condition has been that of a uniform and healthy progress; and they have in general fulfilled our reasonable expectations. The Committee, teachers, and parents have all worked

together harmoniously; and the results of these labors have been in a great measure satisfactory.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.

The town has now seven buildings erected for school purposes, in which are taught six Primary and Intermediate Schools, two Grammar Schools and one High School. All of these buildings are of modern architecture, and with one exception, to be noticed hereafter, furnish ample accommodation for our pupils. They are all conveniently located, and are well provided with the proper apparatus for ventilation and heating. The atmosphere and temperature of these school-rooms are generally healthful and agreeable; the attention of our teachers has been called to the proper ventilation of their respective rooms, and we think the health of the pupils has thereby been improved. Under a regulation of the Committee, holding each principal teacher responsible for the proper care of his school-house, we are able to report the various buildings in good condition and repair; and that all our school-rooms have been tidily kept.

The steam heating apparatus in the High School is proving itself, not only the most agreeable, but also the most economical, method of heating that building. The scholars are never troubled with that dryness in the atmosphere so often noticed in rooms heated by hot-air furnaces; and the consumption of coal is quite small. Although this building is situated in an exposed locality, and a larger area is heated than in any other school-building in town, still the consumption of fuel is hardly two-thirds that of either of the Grammar Schools.

The plan of dividing all pupils below the Grammar, into two departments of Primary and Intermediate, works well, and has been adopted by the Committee. To carry out this system, all the Primary School-houses have been constructed with two school-rooms, each independent of the other; with

the exception of Primary No. 1, under the Harvard Grammar School, where the pupils are crowded together in one room, and taught with many disadvantages by the two teachers. We recommend such changes in the construction of this building as will enable the two departments of Primary and Intermediate to be taught independently of each other.

In pursuance of a vote of the town, Primary building No. 3, at Oak Square, was raised in the summer vacation, and a new school-room built on the first story; but the number of scholars in this school during the past year has so largely decreased, that the Committee have not deemed it necessary to furnish the new room at present, or to employ another teacher; although a change will soon be required.

Under an appropriation of the town, some improvements have been made on the High School grounds, and a piece of land has been purchased, on the southerly side, from Mr. George H. Howe, which will add much to the beauty and convenience of the High School lot. It is desirable that the whole should be enclosed at an early day by a suitable fence, and that the school-grounds of Primary No. 5, at the head of Shepard Street, should be protected also on the front line by a proper fence. These school-grounds are the play-grounds of our children; they should be made safe from intruders, and furnish ample scope for exercise, youthful games, and rational amusements. The shade trees planted in them two years since add much to their beauty.

In most cases the outhouses connected with the schools have been kept in good order; but we think the pupils of Primary No. 2 should pay more attention to neatness, and the proprieties of civilized life.

TEACHERS.

The corps of teachers now in the employ of the town numbers twenty. Upon them is imposed the duty of instructing eight hundred pupils, of every age from five to seventeen

years. Their labors are constant and arduous, and we fear very inadequately appreciated. Among so many, there will necessarily be differences in capacity and success. They are not all possessed of the same qualifications, nor have they all had equal experience. But the Committee are pleased in being able to commend them to the citizens of the town, as faithful, conscientious, and in many cases earnest, patient of labor, and judicious in their discipline. Many, not all, of our teachers seem imbued with an enthusiastic love of their profession, and inspire their scholars with a corresponding love of learning.

Perhaps in nothing do our teachers differ more than in this particular. Where the instructor is enthusiastic, there the pupils are industrious, and success is achieved; but where this quality does not exist, the Committee look in vain for much progress.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The teachers of our Primary Schools have labored during the past year with earnestness and fidelity; and the Committee have taken great pleasure in witnessing their successful efforts in developing the infant mind. Receiving their pupils at the early age of five years, and retaining them upon an average three years, they have uniformly evinced an interest and an affection towards their youthful charge almost parental. Among so many teachers we notice a marked diversity of gifts, and the adoption of different methods to accomplish the same results. Some, by a natural intuition, comprehend the working of the infant mind, and readily develop it; while others, with equal zeal and devotion, fail, in a measure, to engage the attention and adapt themselves to the understanding of their pupils. The importance of this department of our Public Schools is too often overlooked; yet, when we consider the impressibility and simplicity of the primary scholar, what a field is opened to the teacher! What oppor-

tunities are offered for her noblest efforts! And how important that the corner-stone, which is here laid, should be well grounded, in order that the superstructure to be built thereon may combine strength with beauty! We have rejoiced to see, in many instances, these pupils of tender years drawn to their teachers by the strong bonds of childish love; and we have not failed to notice that, where this attachment exists, the instruction imparted by the teacher is accepted with alacrity and confidence. Your Committee have felt that other things besides books are essential for these tyros, and have required a variety in the exercises; we have recommended more freedom than is allowed in schools of a higher grade, have shortened a little the afternoon session, and considerable time is devoted to singing and calisthenic exercises. By such a course we feel that the school is made attractive and inviting to these young scholars.

The town has six Primary Schools, taught as follows: —

No. 1 — Miss Sarah F. Monto,	teacher.
No. 2 — Miss Bertha Sanger,	"
No. 3 — Miss Mary C. Duncklee,	"
No. 4 — Miss Fannie A. Swan,	"
No. 5 — Miss Emma P. Dana,	"
No. 6 — Miss Alice A. Swett,	"

We commend these schools to the favorable consideration of our citizens. The teachers have applied themselves diligently during the past year, and have brought to their work a youthful enthusiasm and desire to succeed. They have all taught throughout the entire year, with the exception of Miss Sanger, who succeeded in the fall term Miss Holmes in No. 2. As far as your Committee can discern, we think most of these teachers are inspired with a love of their profession. Their schools may be deemed our educational nurseries, where habits of thought, study, and discipline are formed which are liable to be permanent. In taking leave of this de-

partment of our schools, we here express our extreme satisfaction with the devotion and singular success which have attended the efforts of a majority of these teachers; at the same time we shall expect greater results in one or two of these schools.

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS.

These are also in a prosperous condition. The advance in the grade of study in the various schools has thrown upon the teachers of the Intermediate Department additional labors during the past year. But they have applied themselves vigorously; and their efficiency and success have been shown at the various examinations of their schools. For the first time, the Committee this year required that admissions from these schools to the Grammar School should be based on examinations conducted by the Grammar teachers, under the supervision of the Committee. A double advantage has been thereby gained. The Intermediate teacher is impelled to teach in a more thorough manner, and scholars, improperly qualified, do not impede the advance of the Grammar Schools, by being wrongfully admitted. At the examinations held last summer, the Committee had an opportunity to compare the success which has attended the labors of these teachers; for it was fair to assume that the first class in each of these schools would sustain about the same qualifications as to capacity. The result of this examination showed very different qualifications, as to the required studies; the pupils from some of these schools passed excellent examinations,—an entire class of sixteen from one being admitted without exception,—while those from others showed deficiencies, not always excusable. We advise the teachers of this department, not to lose sight of this test, to which their labors each year will hereafter be brought. As we have previously suggested, nothing but thoroughness of instruction and systematic painstaking will ensure a successful examination on the

part of the pupils. The importance of this grade of our schools must not be overlooked. Here the four fundamental branches are taught; and, to be uniformly successful, the teacher must render these studies attractive, and instil into these young minds a love of investigation. With a view to giving some variety to the course of study pursued in this department, and at the same time in order to impart very useful instruction, the Committee have introduced Bartholomew's drawing slates and cards into these schools, to be used by the pupil as a relaxation from other studies, and to familiarize him with drawing and writing. This change has proved highly beneficial; it secures more perfect order, and accustoms the scholar to the use of the pencil and the construction of words.

Our Intermediate teachers are, —

No. 1 — Miss Mary B. Monto.
No. 2 — Miss Sarah P. Morrill.
No. 3 — Miss Mary C. Duncklee.
No. 4 — Miss Sophronia A. Collins.
No. 5 — Miss Charlotte Adams.
No. 6 — Miss Alice A. Swett.

Their task is an extremely laborious one, and they have few idle moments. And although there is a difference in the results attained by them, we do not deem it advisable to draw any comparisons (at all times odious) between them. Some of them are nearly perfect; most of them are all that we could wish as teachers; but we leave to the consideration of one or two whether their labors should not be crowned with greater success.

The discipline of these schools has generally been good; but they suffer too much from a want of regular attendance on the part of some of the scholars, — a fault, we submit, more chargeable to the parents than the teachers.

We trust that the teachers of this grade may receive the

constant encouragement of our citizens. We know that the parents feel an interest in their efforts; but if they would occasionally show that interest by visiting the school, and by the kindly word of commendation when deserved, the whole school would receive a new impulse.

There have been few changes among the teachers of the Primary and Intermediate Schools during the past year. At the close of the school year Miss Anna W. Holmes was forced to resign her position as principal of Primary School No. 2, in consequence of ill health. She was succeeded by Miss Bertha Sanger, a native of this place, and a graduate of our High School, of whose ability the Committee have no doubt, and of whose success they entertain great expectations. Upon her taking charge of the school, the pupils were for a time insubordinate and disorderly; so much so, that the Committee felt obliged to threaten them with the strong arm of the law, to quell the disturbance. But we have had no unpleasant reports from the school of late.

Miss Frances E. Munroe, at the close of the Summer Term, sent in her resignation as principal of Primary No. 3, in consequence of her contemplated removal from town; and Miss Mary C. Duncklee, who had acted as assistant, was promoted to the position of principal. Owing to the large decrease in the number of pupils of this school, the Committee did not deem it expedient to employ an assistant.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The corps of teachers in our Grammar Schools remains the same as last year; and the Committee bear cheerful testimony to the fidelity with which these two very important schools have been taught throughout their respective departments. Under the supervision of Mr. E. H. Hammond as principal, the Bennett Grammar now ranks among the best schools of the town; and it is highly gratifying to notice the dis-

cipline and good order which prevail throughout the school. In this regard the school has surely and steadily improved; and the labors of vigilant and competent teachers have been apparent whenever we have visited the school. By advancing the grade of the schools, greater labor has been thrown upon the teachers and pupils; and the qualifications for admission to the High School have been thereby raised. The wisdom of this change was shown at the last examination of Grammar scholars for admission to the High School. Their recitations showed, generally, a more thorough knowledge of the subjects studied.

Mr. Hammond is fortunate in his assistants, and the Committee would only reiterate what has been so often said in previous reports. The services of Miss Waugh are invaluable to the town, and Misses Morrill and Leavitt are highly successful and competent in their respective departments. There is more uniformity of action and a greater unity of purpose in all the departments of this school, than in former years. The assembling of the whole school for devotional exercises daily, when they are brought directly under the eye of the male teacher, is productive of great benefit in the matter of discipline. The scholars are thus made acquainted with the fact (too often lost sight of before) that Mr. Hammond is teacher of the whole school, and that he is responsible for not only his own department, but the three others.

The Harvard Grammar has not abated one jot from its high rank. It has always been one of our best schools. Many parents consider it the best. Energy and zeal characterize the labors of the teachers; and whatever is worth doing is here done well. The methods of instruction and of discipline here adopted throw an individual responsibility on each scholar; each member of the school is intensely developed; and teachers, scholars, and parents are inspired with a strong interest in the school. This interest is due, in the main, we think, to the influence of the principal, but we feel that he would not continue so successfully to wield this power, were

he not warmly seconded by his assistants, by the parents of his pupils, and by the community in which he dwells.

His assistants, Miss Child and Miss Colby, are each deserving of much commendation for their fidelity; and we notice with pleasure a marked improvement in the results achieved by the second assistant.

The grade of Grammar Schools is one of great importance. A majority of our youth do not pursue a course of study beyond them, nor do they seek admission to our High School. It is important, therefore, that they should receive a good education in the English branches. No scholar should graduate from these schools, without a thorough knowledge of grammar, geography, arithmetic, history of the United States, reading, and spelling; and it has been the aim of the Committee, after consulting with the principals of our two Grammar Schools, who have had such wide experience, to prescribe such a course of study as would properly instruct the scholars in these branches. Considering the time occupied in this grade of schools, parents and the Committee have a right to expect great results. It is here that the mind of the child rapidly matures, and that great opportunities are afforded for the work of a competent educator. In the opinion of the Committee, no Grammar teacher should confine his instruction to the text-books. By depending on these, and these alone, he will find it difficult to know how much of the pupil's recitations are exercises of the memory, and how much are the results of a proper investigation on the part of the scholar. We are glad to observe in each of our Grammar Schools an appreciation of this fact on the part of the teachers, and a practice of departing from the text of the books, whenever by so doing they can give to the pupil greater insight into the subjects of study pursued by him, or can better test the available resources of the scholar. Books are indispensable aids to the study of arithmetic, grammar, and geography; but a competent teacher will, in almost every recitation, see occasions and exigencies which require a withdrawal from

the book and a reliance upon his own resources, in order more fully to unfold the subject-matter of the lesson, or to aid and lead the mind of the child to accurate information and correct conclusions.

There is in our Grammar Schools an average of about two hundred and fifty scholars constantly, between the ages of ten and fourteen. One-third of all our youth are here massed for instruction. The importance of the work needs only to be stated to be appreciated. We ask of the parents and citizens their hearty co-operation with these teachers in their difficult task; and we trust that these faithful monitors of our youth will continue to merit and receive the gratitude and regard both of parents and pupils.

Very pleasing graduating exercises were had at the close of the Summer Term at each of the Grammar Schools. And diplomas were presented to the following graduates: —

At the Bennett Grammar School.

Nellie Bickford,
Clara L. Harrington,
Cora Sanderson,
Emma F. Brewer,
Fannie H. Danforth,
George A. Lloyd,
Charles A. Deering,
Herbert L. Hunt,
Dennis Brown,
Jerome Brock,
Appleton Cogswell,

At the Harvard Grammar School.

Melville W. Kent,
John Allison Porter,
Ella M. Warren,
Persis I. Swett,
Edward F. Coolidge,
Emma McNamara,
Sarah T. Wadleigh,
Fannie L. Jones,
George C. Mentzer,
Josephine Dame,
Martha J. Briggs.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Our High School is under the same management as last year. Mr. W. H. Merritt, Principal, Miss Anna J. George, First Assistant, and Miss E. E. Williams, Second Assistant. The school is prosperous and the examinations of the school have always been satisfactory. The opportunities here afforded for a thorough and complete education are ample, and every child in town, that can, should avail himself of the privilege of belonging to this school. It has been the aim of the Committee to maintain a high standard of scholarship in this school, to require that it should be not only in name, but in fact, a High School, not a high grade of Grammar School. For the accomplishment of this end, the course of study has been raised in every inferior school, and now, by reason of the strictness of examination required for admission, we do not see how any can be admitted who are not well grounded in all the fundamental branches. It is for the interest of each pupil, as well as for that of the whole school, that this should be so. A scholar improperly prepared, who has not a complete understanding of all that is required in the Grammar School course, is out of place in the High School. Such a pupil cannot develop the resources of the school, and he is a constant drawback on the whole class of which he may be a member. We would discourage all pupils from entertaining the foolish idea that if they can only be admitted to the High School they have reached the *ultima thule* of education.

Much, very much, of the success of the High School depends on the efforts of the teachers placed over it; but we would not, as a Committee, lose sight of the fact, that the teachers of the Primary, Intermediate, and Grammar Schools are entitled to some share in the credit of such success. It is here that the labors of these other teachers in the rudiments are shown, and it is safe to predict that, in proportion

as the teachers of the inferior schools have intelligently taught the principles, so here will be successfully taught the higher branches.

We commend our High School to the citizens, as one where all the branches necessary to a complete education are taught; many of our present teachers have been taken from it, and pupils may pass thence to our colleges, or to mercantile pursuits.

We notice an improvement in the scholarship of the school. Pupils are found here, who, for a thorough and comprehensive understanding of the studies pursued by them, compare favorably with the scholars of our universities. There is a great diversity in the attainments of the pupils of a school like this. Some bring to their work a strong desire to develop themselves, and master everything required in the course of study; while others come without any apparent object before their minds. They attend school because it is required of them, and they are satisfied with a very moderate amount of study and a recitation of a mediocre character. Of course there must, of necessity, be differences of capacity and of success; but the Committee see no need of any great difference in interest, discipline, or endeavor. The pupils of this school are all of an age sufficiently mature to appreciate readily their advantages, and we ask ourselves why such disparity in the scholarship. Is it entirely chargeable to the teacher? We think not. We cannot but feel that it is due, in a great degree, to home influence. We deem the hearty co-operation of the parents with the teacher essential to success. How readily the teacher or the Committee know whether the requirements and influences at the home of the pupil are in aid of those at school! And what a power there is in this influence! Visit a school in which the parents take little, if any, interest, and, with few exceptions, the scholars are found to be careless and heedless, always requiring the goad of the teacher to spur them on to duty. But go to a school in which the

parents are interested, and where they show that interest by their visits, and by an acquaintance with the studies pursued by their children, and there are found pervading the whole body of scholars an enthusiasm and cheerful alacrity which constantly impel the teacher to greater effort.

Think not that the pupils or teachers are alone deserving of blame if a school appears poorly, or that all the credit is due to them if it appears well. To the influence of the homes and parents of the pupils these results are in a measure due. An *esprit du corps* is as essential in our schools as in an army. Observation teaches us that there are communities where, by the mere lack of interest on the part of parents, the scholars gravitate almost to the dead level of a correctional institution; where there are no competitions and no aspirations. And again, there are communities where the interest of the parents in the school, and in the studies pursued, enkindles a corresponding interest on the part of the child, and by a worthy ambition, he seeks and is sure of achieving success.

We trust that the parents of this town may be of this latter description. In behalf of pupil and teacher, we call on you for this most important support. You can aid much, very much, our schools by showing this interest. Without it the teacher may work long, but, to a great extent, in vain. Indeed, a single disparaging remark made by a parent in the presence of his child, as to his school or his teachers, will utterly paralyze such teacher's efforts, so far as such child is concerned.

The Committee notice, with great gratification, the good deportment of the members of this school; the gentleness of the girls, and the gentlemanly bearing of the boys. We think we distinguish a suitable self-respect prevalent in this school, and a warm attachment is very apparent between many of these pupils and some of their teachers. It would highly gratify us to perceive a greater enthusiasm throughout the school. We could wish that the principal would inspire

his pupils with a more ardent love for the studies pursued; still the school is in the main in excellent condition, and we feel sure that, by diligence on the part of the scholars, by devotedness on the part of the teachers, and by the constant sympathy of the parents, it will continue to be a source of pride to the citizens of the town, and a means of vast benefit to all of our youth in search of knowledge.

At the close of the Summer Term, the exercises of the graduating class took place. These were of a high order, and consisted of declamations, singing, compositions, select readings, and music.

The class of 1869 numbered six, as follows: —

Ira Stockwell,	Jacob Mann Taylor,
Frank Asbury Ellis,	Annie Frances Coolidge,
Mary Lizzie Jackson,	Jennie Francis Smith.

They were presented with their diplomas by the chairman of the School Committee, in the presence of a large gathering of the friends of the school, in the beautiful hall in the third story of the High School building.

The number of school children between the ages of five and fifteen on the first day of May last, as reported by the assessors, was eight hundred and three.

Boys, ...	400
Girls, ...	403
	803

The Committee are happy to state that they have kept within the appropriation, and have a surplus of about six hundred dollars; and they recommend that the town appropriate the sum of seventeen thousand eight hundred dollars for school purposes for the ensuing year.

Your Committee renew the recommendation made in pre-

vious reports, in regard to a change in the plan of the Harvard Grammar School. The advantage of suitable and separate rooms for assistants in the Grammar Schools is so great, and a proper division of the younger pupils into Primary and Intermediate grades is so essential, that we think they will justify the cost of the alteration. At present, and so long as this arrangement continues, in the opinion of the Committee, the teachers in this building cannot do themselves or their scholars that justice of which they are capable. By this change twenty-six additional pupils may also be accommodated.

DRIVERS.

Many of the schools suffer very materially from those pupils to whom usage has given the title of "Drivers." They absent themselves regularly two days each week, for the purpose of driving stock for the dealers at this market. Such absence, so continued, is highly detrimental to the progress of the classes of which these drivers are members, in a measure demoralizes the discipline of the school, and causes irreparable injury to the driver himself.

Your Committee do not hesitate to say that parents who permit their children thus to absent themselves, and business men who employ them, are unconsciously doing a great wrong. The hotels, the markets, the depots, the stock-yards, are not the places best adapted for the mental or moral growth of our youth; and the boy who thus misspends golden time does worse than he realizes; he declines the opportunity of self-improvement so liberally provided by our Common School system, and forms habits which may finally ruin him. Just what remedy to adopt, your Committee have been at a loss to know. To say that such scholars shall not continue members of the school, is to cast upon the community that portion of our youth who need most the training and restraint of our schools. We have no doubt

that this mischief can be cured, however, and that our Legislature would, upon application, enact a law which would remedy this evil, so peculiarly local. And we suggest, whether that would not be a humane law, which should make it a penal offence for any person to employ a boy for the purpose of driving stock, under the age of fifteen, during school hours.

Your Committee beg leave to add a few general remarks before closing their report. Our Common-School system comes down to us, a rich heritage from our fathers. From the earliest period of our Commonwealth it has been protected and fostered by constitutional enactment and statute provisions. In the Bill of Rights, our ancestors, acknowledging with grateful hearts the goodness of the great Legislator of the Universe, solemnly declared as follows :—

"Wisdom and knowledge, as well as virtue, diffused generally among the body of the people, being necessary for the preservation of their rights and liberties ; and as these depend on spreading the opportunities and advantages of education in the various parts of the country, and among the different order of the people, it shall be the duty of legislatures and magistrates, in all future periods of this Commonwealth, to cherish the interests of literature and the sciences, and all seminaries of them, especially the University at Cambridge, Public Schools and Grammar Schools in the towns . . . to countenance and inculcate the principles of humanity and general benevolence, public and private charity, industry and frugality, honesty and punctuality in their dealings ; sincerity, good-humor, and all social affections, and generous sentiments among the people." *

And the people, through their Legislature, declared it to be the duty "of all preceptors and teachers of Academies, and

* Constitution of Mass., Chap. V., Sect. II.

of all other instructors of youth, to exert their best endeavors to impress on the minds of children and youth, committed to their care and instruction, the principles of piety and justice, and a sacred regard to truth; love of their country, humanity, and universal benevolence; sobriety, industry, and frugality; chastity, moderation, and temperance; and those other virtues which are the ornament of human society and the basis upon which a republican constitution is founded; and it shall be the duty of such instructors to endeavor to lead their pupils, as their ages and capacities will admit, into a clear understanding of the tedency of the above-mentioned virtues to preserve and perfect a republican constitution and secure the blessings of liberty, as well as to promote their future happiness, and also to point out to them the evil tendency of the opposite vices." *

And again: "It shall be the duty of the resident ministers of the gospel, the selectmen, and the School Committees to exert their influence and use their best endeavors that the youth of their towns shall regularly attend the schools established for their instruction." *

Such is the spirit of our constitution and our laws. To infuse these sentiments into the hearts, and embody them in the lives of our youth, a comprehensive, yet kind and parental jurisprudence has grown up in this State in regard to our Common Schools. Our fathers felt that popular education was the main safeguard against all encroachments upon the rights of the people; and that our very liberties depended upon the diffusion of "wisdom, knowledge, and virtue." We call upon teachers, parents, and the citizens generally of this town, to cherish this spirit, and foster all endeavors to advance the cause of education among our youth, remembering that the education which the State and our laws require is not narrow and exclusive; but that it looks beyond text-books, and urges the love and practice of virtue;

* Gen. Stat., Ch. 38, Sects. 10 and 11.

that it is diffusive, and embraces intellectual and moral culture within its ample folds.

Our teachers do much, very much, but we suggest whether their instruction may not have more scope. Let the school be a place where a great and earnest work is going forward; let it be marked by the healthiness of tone and feeling which prevails in it; let there be a constant freshness in the studies pursued.

It is related of Dr. Arnold, the most successful of modern teachers, that his great power "resided in this, that he gave such an earnestness to life, that every pupil was made to feel that there was a work for him to do, — that his happiness, as well as his duty, lay in doing that work well. Hence, an indescribable zest was communicated to a young man's feelings about life; a strange joy came over him on discovering that he had the means of being useful, and thus of being happy; and a deep respect and ardent attachment sprang up towards him who had taught him thus to value life, and his own self, and his work and mission in this world. . . . It was not so much an enthusiastic admiration for his genius, or learning, or eloquence, which stirred within them (his pupils), it was a sympathetic thrill caught from a spirit that was earnestly at work in the world; whose work was healthy, sustained and constantly carried forward in the fear of God,—a work that was founded on a deep sense of its duty and its value; and was coupled with such a true humility, such an unaffected simplicity, that others could not help being invigorated by the same feeling, and with the belief that they, too, in their measure, could go and do likewise."

"The idea of a Christian School was to him the natural result, so to speak, of the very idea of a school in itself; exactly as the idea of a Christian State seemed to him to be involved in the very idea of a State itself."

May not our teachers and pupils draw a lesson from this most beautiful relation existing between this eminent teacher and his pupils? And may they not all more constantly feel

that, to whatever other excellence the scholar may attain, no education is complete that is not well grounded in virtue, and that that scholar occupies the highest grade who adorns his scholarship with the qualities of a Christian gentleman?

Respectfully, in behalf of the Committee,

HENRY BALDWIN, *Chairman.*

HENRY BALDWIN,
J. P. C. WINSHIP,
C. H. B. BRECK,
} *Schoool Committee.*

NOTE. — While the Report is going to press, we notice with pleasure that Mr. Winship, a member of this Board, has introduced into the Senate the following order, which we hope may result in advantage to the State:

"On motion of Mr. Warren, of Middlesex, ordered that the Committee on Education be instructed to consider the expediency of providing by law for a uniformity of text-books, exercises and rules for the schools throughout the State; of publishing the text-books by the State, and furnishing them to the schools at cost, and of appointing County Supervisors."

A number of leading gentlemen in educational matters have expressed pleasure at the action taken, and a wish to be present at the hearing, which is expected on the 1st day of March.

SCHOOL TERMS.

1. *Spring and Summer Term* — 20 weeks.
   Begins — March 7, 1870.
   Vacation — Anniversary Week.
   Ends — July 25, 1870.
   Vacation — From July 25 to Sept. 5 — 6 weeks.

2. *Autumn Term* — 12 weeks.
   Begins — September 5, 1870.
   Ends — November 28, 1870.
   Recess — Thanksgiving Day, and rest of the week.

3. *Winter Term* — 12 weeks.
   Begins — November 28, 1870.
   Vacation — From Dec. 26, 1870 to Jan. 2, 1871.
   Ends — February 27, 1871.
   Vacation — From February 27 to March 6, 1871.

HOLIDAYS.

Wednesdays and Saturdays, P. M.
New Year's Day.
Washington's Birthday.
Fast Day, and the two following days.
June Day (1st).
June 17.
July 4.
Commencement at Harvard (High School only).
Thanksgiving.
Christmas.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

THIRD CLASS. — FIRST YEAR.

Alphabet, — Boston Primary School Tablets.
Reading, — Hillard's First Primary Reader.
Teaching the sound of each letter.
Spelling, — From the Reader and Tablets.
Numbers, — From 1 to 50, with and without objects.
Drawing, — Bartholemew's Drawing Slates and Cards.

SECOND CLASS. — SECOND YEAR.

Reading, — Hillard's First Primary Reader, — completed.
Hillard's Second Primary Reader, — commenced.
Marks of Punctuation in Reading Lessons.
Spelling, — From the Reader, with exercises in the sound of letters and enunciation.
Arithmetic, — Walton's Primary Arithmetic begun the last term.
Arithmetic by objects and by the use of the numerical frame.
Counting to 100, with exercises in Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division.
Slate exercises in Drawing, Memorizing Verses.

FIRST CLASS. — THIRD YEAR.

Reader, — Hillard's Second Primary Reader, — completed.
Spelling, — Worcester's Primary Speller, — to page 49.
Spelling of words in columns and reading lessons, — also by sound.
Marks of Punctuation.
Arithmetic, — Walton's Primary Arithmetic, — to page 77.
Boston School Tablets.
Singing and Physical Exercises for the whole school.

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS.

SECOND CLASS. — FIRST YEAR.

Reading, — Hillard's Third Primary Reader, — to the 100th page.
Spelling, — Worcester's Speller, — to page 50.
Spelling of words in columns and in reading.
Difficult words to be spelled by sound.
Abbreviations and Roman Numerals.
Arithmetic, — Walton's Intellectual, — to page 70, and review.
Geography, — Warren's Primary School, — to the United States.
Writing on Slates.

FIRST CLASS. — SECOND YEAR.

Reader, — Hillard's Third, — completed.
Hillard's Fourth, — last term, to page 80.
Spelling, — Worcester's Speller, — finished.
Spelling from the Reader, and by sound.

Definitions, questions on punctuation, use of capitals, and abbreviation.

Arithmetic, — Walton's Intellectual, — to page 90.
" Written, to Addition.
National School Tablets.

Geography, — Warren's Primary, — finished and reviewed.

Writing, — Payson, Dunton, & Scribner's, No. 1.

Drawing Exercises on Slate and Blackboard.

Repeating Verses and Moral Maxims.

Singing and Gymnastic Exercises.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

As the Grammar Schools differ in their division of classes, by reason of a greater number of teachers and scholars in one than in the other, it has been deemed best to state merely the limits of the exercises, and have the duties of each teacher especially assigned, and a copy framed in each recitation room.

COURSE OF FOUR YEARS.

Reading, — Hillard's Fourth Reader, — completed.
Hillard's Intermediate Reader.
Hillard's Fifth Reader.
Hillard's Sixth Reader, — commenced.

Spelling, — Worcester's Pronouncing Speller.
Exercises to be both oral and written.

Definitions, Abbreviations, and Punctuation marks to be taught.

Writing, — Payson, Dunton, & Scribner's Writing Books.
Exercises in writing Letters, and Copying pieces of Poetry and Prose.

Arithmetic, — Greenleaf's Common School, — to Profit and Loss.
Walton's Intellectual, — finished.
Geography, — Warren's Common School, — completed.
Guyot's Geography, — to be used as a book of reference, and for exercises by the teachers.
Grammar, — Kerl's First Lessons, — to Syntax.
History, — Anderson's Grammar School, — to Washington's Administration.

Singing every day.
Composition and Declamation, once a fortnight.
General and Physical Exercises.

HIGH SCHOOL.

GENERAL COURSE.

FIRST YEAR.

First Term. — Arithmetic and Book-keeping.
Grammar, Syntactical Parsing, and Analysis of Sentences, and Exercises in correcting false Syntax.
Modern History, Composition, Reading, Latin or French, — Drawing.
Second Term. — Algebra, Modern History, Composition, Reading, Latin or French, Drawing.
Third Term. — Algebra, Ancient History, Physiology, Reading, Latin or French, Drawing.

SECOND YEAR.

First Term. — Algebra, Natural Philosophy, English Literature, and Rhetoric, Latin or French, Drawing.

Second Term. — Algebra, Natural Philosophy, English Literature and Rhetoric, Latin or French, Drawing.

Third Term. — Geometry, Natural Philosophy, English Literature, and Rhetoric, Latin or French, Drawing.

THIRD YEAR.

First Term. — Trigonometry, Physical Geography, Chemistry, Latin or French, Drawing.

Second Term. — Trigonometry, Physical Geography, Chemistry, Latin or French, Drawing.

Third Term. — Physical Geography, Natural History, Moral Philosophy, Latin or French, Drawing.

FOURTH YEAR.

First Term. — Astronomy, Mental Philosophy, Geology, Latin or French, Drawing.

Second Term. — Astronomy, Mental Philosophy, Geology, Latin or French, Drawing.

Third Term. — Botany, Mental Philosophy, Constitution of United States, Latin or French, General Review of Studies.

Compositions, and Exercises in Writing Letters, Declamations and Singing throughout the course.

CLASSICAL COURSE.

FIRST YEAR.

First Term. — Arithmetic, Latin Lessons and Grammar.
Second Term. — Algebra, Latin Lessons and Grammar, Ancient History.
Third Term. — Algebra, Latin Grammar and Reader, Ancient History.

SECOND YEAR.

First Term. — Algebra, Latin Grammar, Cæsar, Greek Lessons.
Second Term. — Algebra, Greek Lessons, Cæsar, Latin Composition.
Third Term. — Latin Composition, Cæsar, Xenophon, Geometry, Greek Grammar.

THIRD YEAR.

First Term. — Latin and Greek Composition, Cicero, Xenophon.
Second Term. — Latin and Greek Composition, Cicero, Xenophon.
Third Term. — Latin and Greek Composition, Cicero, Xenophon.

FOURTH YEAR.

First Term. — Latin and Greek Composition, Virgil, Homer.
Second Term. — Latin and Greek Composition, Virgil, Homer.
Third Term. — Latin and Greek Composition, Virgil, Homer.

Compositions, Declamations, and Singing throughout the course.

RULES OF THE BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

ADOPTED 1870.

I. ADMISSION AND TRANSFER OF PUPILS.

1. *Age.*

No child under five years of age shall be admitted as a scholar.

2. *Transfer of Pupils.*

1. Pupils shall be transferred from one grade of schools to the next higher grade, annually, at the beginning of the school year, after passing satisfactory examination before the School Committee, on the entire course of study, to the point at which the candidate seeks to enter.

2. For the transfer from the Primary to the Grammar Schools, the ordinary examination at the end of the school year shall be sufficient in the cases of those scholars whose examination the School Committee may deem satisfactory, and who may appear creditably on the Registers of the Schools and in the Reports of the Teachers.

3. For transfer from the Grammar Schools to the High School, seventy per cent. of correct answers shall be required of those examined. This percentage shall be deemed indispensable in spelling, arithmetic, and grammar; while in all other branches of study, scholars whose percentage is not

below fifty per cent. may be conditionally transferred by the School Committee.

Absences, etc.

Any pupil who shall lose fifty lessons, in any one term, by absence, dismission, or any other way, or whose total average scholarship shall fall below three on a scale of five, shall forfeit his connection with his class. Whenever any pupil is becoming liable to the action of this rule, the teacher shall notify his parent or guardian, and if no material improvement is made thereafter, he shall be transferred to the next lower grade.

Special Admissions and Promotions.

Children who may become residents of the town after the beginning of the school year may be admitted as scholars; or those in schools of lower grade, whom it may be deemed desirable to promote, may be promoted at any time, on examination by the School Committee, if they are found qualified to join any class existing in the schools to which such promotion would raise them.

II. ATTENDANCE.

1. *Attendance at the Daily Sessions.*

When the absences of any scholar exceed in number ten half days in any term of school, such scholar shall be considered as having resigned membership in the school, and shall be readmitted only by order of some member of the School Committee.

Proviso for the Preceding Rule.

The teacher, on personal knowledge, or satisfactory evidence, that a scholar's absences are occasioned by sickness,

or other just cause, may, at discretion, suspend the operation of the preceding rule. But, in case of ten unexcused absences, the rule as above shall always take effect.

Attendance at the Examinations.

Any scholar, absent from examination at the close of any term of school, shall, if required, pass a similar examination before one or more of the School Committee, previous to his resuming his attendance in the schools.

III. DISCIPLINE.

1. The pupils shall be taught good morals and good manners; and particular attention shall be paid to correctness of deportment, and neatness of appearance.

2. It shall be the duty of the teachers to maintain a kind and parental discipline in the schools. They shall keep a record of all cases of corporal or other equally severe punishment, for the inspection of the School Committee.

IV. REGISTERS.

The teachers shall keep registers as follows: —

1. *The Register of Attendance.*

On this register shall appear the *full* name, and age, and number of each scholar, with the record of his or her attendance on each half-day session of school. This Register shall be kept according to the plan and upon the blank forms supplied by the State Board of Education.

2. *Register of Deportment.*

On this register shall be entered every noted fault in deportment, and, as an offset, any notable feature of good behavior, constancy, or excellence as a scholar; that the whole may be summed up by the end of the term, for the inspection of the School Committee.

Register of Study.

1. *In the High School and Grammar Schools.* — Each principal or his assistants shall record the recitations of each pupil according to their merit, crediting them from one to five, according to their ability, for each recitation.

To simplify the mode, each scholar may register, in a little book provided, the number of credits gained, and report to the teacher each day the number he or she is entitled to, that return only to be entered in the register kept by the teacher.

2. *In the Primary Schools.* — In the Primary Schools each recitation is not marked separately, but one number represents all the recitations or other exercises of study for the half-day session.

Summation of the Registers.

At the close of each term of school a summation shall be made, for the inspection of the School Committee, of all the credits or demerits which each scholar has received on each of the other registers separately.

The Committee will make due mention of extraordinary attainments or deficiencies, as shown by the summations of each scholar.

V. DUTIES OF TEACHERS.

TEACHERS TO OBSERVE ALL THE SCHOOL REGULATIONS.

All teachers in the public schools are required to make themselves familiar with the provisions of these regulations.

SCHEDULE.

It shall be the duty of each teacher to have in readiness for the inspection of the Committee, at each examination, a perfect schedule of the studies pursued by each class during the preceding term.

CARE OF SCHOOL-HOUSES.

It shall be the duty of the instructors to exercise suitable care with regard to the school-houses and the appurtenances of the same, and to report such repairs as may be required to the Committee.

TRUANCY.

Teachers, having charge of pupils who are habitually truant, shall report their names and residences, and the names of their parents, or guardians, to the truant officers.

VACCINATION.

No pupil shall be admitted into the public schools without a certificate from a physician that he or she has been vaccinated.

SCHOLARS TO BE SUPPLIED WITH BOOKS.

Every scholar shall be furnished with all the books used by the class to which he or she belongs. If children are

unable to obtain books, through the poverty or negligence of their parents or guardians, they shall be supplied by the teachers, according to General Statutes, ch. 38, sects. 30, 31, who shall return quarterly to the Committee the names of the books, their price, and the names of the scholars and their parents, or guardians, in order that the returns may be made to the assessors, as provided and required.

SCHOOLS UNDER CHARGE OF THE PRINCIPALS.

To secure uniformity and efficiency in the management of the schools, they are committed to the charge of the principals; and they, under the direction of the sub-committees, shall hold the assistant teachers responsible for the faithful execution of their plans and wishes.

BOOKS BELONGING TO THE TOWN.

Whenever books are purchased for the schools, or poor children, the teacher shall write upon one of the blank leaves these words: "The property of the Town of Brighton. For —— school."

VISITING OTHER SCHOOLS.

The teacher shall, occasionally, under the direction of the Committee, visit other schools, to observe the discipline and instruction of the same.

TEACHERS REQUIRED TO BE AT THEIR SCHOOL-ROOMS EARLY.

All the teachers and assistants in the public schools are required to be at their respective school-rooms *ten minutes* before the specified time for beginning school, and be exceedingly prompt in opening and closing their schools at the appointed times, and regular in recesses.

STATISTICAL TABLE.

SCHOOLS.		Spring & Sum. Term.				Fall Term.				Winter Term.			The Whole Year.				
	Number of Teachers.	Pupils Registered.	Belonging at Close.	Present at Examination.	Average Attendance.	Pupils Registered.	Belonging at Close.	Present at Examination.	Average Attendance.	Pupils Registered.	Belonging Jan. 1st, 1870.	Average Attendance.	Average Registered.	Average Belonging.	Average at Examination.	Average Attendance.	Per cent. of Attendance.
High School	3	60	48	42	46	62	61	59	56	61	58	54	61	56	51	52	93
Bennett Grammar, 1st Department .	2	58	46	45	46	55	52	52	50	56	55	50	56	51	49	49	96
" " 2d " .	1	46	36	36	32	44	38	38	35	41	38	32	44	37	37	33	85
" " 3d " .	1	47	41	38	32	52	52	47	45	54	53	45	51	48	43	41	88
Harvard Grammar	3	99	81	80	74	94	83	82	81	90	86	70	95	83	81	75	93
Primary, No. 1	2	122	98	92	81	94	87	85	81	94	85	80	103	90	88	81	79
" " 2, 1st Department . .	1	56	48	38	34	64	60	51	54	69	68	48	63	59	45	45	82
" " 2, 2d " . .	1	71	55	44	50	64	62	54	46	48	52	40	45	58	49	48	89
" " 3	1	69	64	56	46	65	50	43	42	53	48	35	62	54	49	41	73
" " 4, 1st " . .	1	33	24	22	21	36	34	30	31	40	39	30	37	33	26	28	82
" " 4, 2d " . .	1	70	63	39	54	53	53	44	43	54	52	38	59	56	42	45	78
" " 5, 1st " . .	1	40	28	28	26	33	32	31	30	32	32	28	35	31	50	28	90
" " 5, 2d " . .	1	71	65	57	43	59	51	49	44	57	53	42	62	56	53	43	90
" " 6	1	66	64	59	59	68	68	65	66	72	70	63	68	65	63	62	90
	20	908	761	676	644	843	783	730	704	821	789	655	841	777	726	671	86

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

MIDDLESEX, SS.

To Benjamin Fobes, Constable of the Town of Brighton, GREETING: —

You are hereby required to notify and warn the inhabitants of the Town of Brighton qualified to vote in town affairs, to meet at the Town Hall in said Brighton on Monday the fourteenth day of March next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, then and there to act on the following articles, namely: —

Article One. To choose a Moderator.

Article Two. To choose all necessary town officers for the year ensuing, and a member or members of the Board of General School Committee, as required by law.

Article Three. To receive and hear the reports of the Auditors and other town officers, and act thereon.

Article Four. To determine the manner of repairing the highways for the year ensuing.

Article Five. To raise such sums of money as may be necessary to defray town charges the ensuing year, and make the necessary appropriations.

Article Six. To see what compensation the town will pay its Treasurer, Selectmen, Clerk, Engineers, and any other town officers for their services the past year.

Article Seven. To see if the town will authorize their Collector to use all means of collecting the taxes which a Town Treasurer when appointed Collector may use.

Article Eight. To see if the town will abate the balance of taxes ($287.41) due from B. S. Fiske, on account of assessments of 1867 and 1868.

Article Nine. To see if the town will accept the widening of Cambridge Street between Washington and North Beacon Streets,

as laid out by the Selectmen, and raise and appropriate a sufficient sum of money therefor.

Article Ten. To see if the town will alter the Harvard Grammar School Building, in order to accommodate a greater number of scholars, and raise and appropriate the necessary sum therefor.

Article Eleven. To see if the town will finish the second story of Primary School Building Number Six, and raise and appropriate the necessary sum therefor.

Article Twelve. To see if the town will cause suitable measures to be taken for the drainage of Washington Street, between the Eastern Market Hotel and Foster Street.

Article Thirteen. To see if the town will assume the care of the roadway and sidewalks leading from Washington Street to the Bennett Grammar School Building.

Article Fourteen. To see if the town will take any action in relation to the purchase of a lot of land and the erection of a suitable building thereon for the Public Library, and make the necessary appropriation therefor.

Article Fifteen. To see what action, if any, the town will take in relation to the location of the track of the Union Horse Railway Company in said town.

Article Sixteen. To see what action, if any, the town will take in regard to the discontinuance of the Burial Ground on Market Street, as a place of interment.

Article Seventeen. To see if the town will purchase an iron roller for the use of the highways, and appropriate the necessary sum therefor.

Article Eighteen. To hear the report of any committee and act thereon.

Hereof fail not and make due return of this warrant, with your doings thereon, to the Town Clerk, at the time and place of meeting aforesaid.

Given under our hands and seal this twenty-eighth day of February, A. D. 1870.

W. D. BICKFORD,
B. F. PIERCE,
H. W. BAXTER,
} *Selectmen of Brighton.*